

## STRATEGIC NAZI BASE ON DON FALLS; ALLIES SCORE AT SEA IN AFRICA, PACIFIC

### FDR to Shift Draft to Manpower Bd.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt is reliably reported to have decided to keep Paul V. McNutt in his critically important job as chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

But the President has also decided to shift Selective Service into the War Manpower Commission, and thus centralize all manpower agencies under civilian control.

This was one of the major recommendations last month of the management-labor policy committee of the Manpower Commission which includes CIO and AFL representatives.

**MEETS LABOR COMMITTEE**  
The President discussed his new plans to handle the manpower situation today with his labor victory committee.

The meeting was attended by H. W. Fraser, president of the Brotherhood of Conductors, as well as by CIO and AFL leaders. Alternating representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods now attend all meetings of the Labor Victory Committee.

CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green declined to comment after the meeting except to say that there would be an announcement on the manpower situation "very soon."

**EXPECT EXECUTIVE ORDER**  
The announcement is expected to be in the form of an executive order putting Selective Service into the Manpower Commission.

It is now reasonably certain that the President's proposed three-way cabinet shift is off, at least for the time being.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes was to have been given the post of Secretary of Labor with power over manpower. McNutt was

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### McNutt Hits Bias On Railroads

Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt yesterday appealed for an end to anti-Negro discrimination in employment on the railroads.

Mr. McNutt addressed the meeting of the railroad division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"Prejudice and discrimination which limit the use of Negroes must go down," he said. "By direct negotiation with employers and unions we have greatly reduced discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. There are more Negroes employed today—both absolutely and a proportionately—than ever before in our history."

McNutt made no direct reference to the anti-Negro bias in the constitutions and practices of a number of railroad unions, nor to the specific practices of the employers, but he suggested that "railroad management and railroad labor must join in analyzing the hiring practices and the employment traditions of their industry."

"Were the employment practices of many railroads to be applied to American industry as a whole," he continued, "millions of American Negroes, instead of turning out the ships, shells and planes and guns America needs for victory, would be immobilized for the duration of the war."

McNutt also made a plea for employment of women on the railroads. He said that only about 3 per cent of the workers in rail transport are women against 21 per cent in air transport.

**OWI Reports on Plans  
For Pearl Harbor Day**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In response to numerous inquiries as to the observance of Dec. 7, anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Office of War Information stated today that scheduled programs and ceremonies are going forward as planned.

### Why N.Y. Is Not Producing Arms

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The New York area has thousands of small fully equipped plants which are prepared right now to produce 79 important ordnance items for the Army.

They can make tank parts, cartridge belts, parachute flairs, powder boxes, and scores of other implements of war.

But New York's small plants are making only 12 of these items, and only small quantities of these 12 as compared to actual capacity—because Army officials are still resisting the award of contracts to little business.

The startling facts about the capacity of New York to make arms were disclosed today in an official report by the New York Ordnance District to General Levin Campbell, Chief of Ordnance for the Army.

The report was made public at hearings of the Murray Small Business Committee of the Senate.

New York's role in the war effort has previously been considered largely in terms of unused capacity to make uniforms and clothing.

**SHOULD BE CENTER**  
But the hearings of the Murray Committee also revealed that New York can and should be a major arms producing center.

It should be borne in mind that the report of the New York Ordnance District covered only ordnance items. It didn't go into shipbuilding and plane production.

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### Senate Munichmen Hit Allied War Aim

By Frank Ryhlick  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Boldly revealing the direction in which they are moving, the Munichmen took the floor of the Senate today and cleared the way for negotiated peace maneuvers in a four-hour flanking attack on President Roosevelt.

They leveled their fire at key sections of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations agreement, taking particular pains to paint as "meaningless" the adherence by the United States to the particular clause of the latter agreement which states that none of the Allied signatories will seek separate peace negotiations.

It was the first time since Pearl Harbor that the old America First Senators had acted so openly and with such a high degree of organization.

This dress rehearsal of appeasement was staged around a bill that would turn over to the Republic of Panama certain properties now held by the United States.

The properties included real estate, water and sewage installations in the cities of Panama and Colon. This action has long been desired by Panama, and negotiations to accomplish this have already been completed between the two governments.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to pass a bill authorizing the transfer of property, and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee

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### FDR to Award War Workers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Ten American production workers will be honored by President Roosevelt, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at the White House for their outstanding contributions to the war effort. It was announced by William G. Marshall, director of the War Production Board.

The prize-winning "Thinkers for Victory" include the first six workers upon whom will be bestowed citations of individual production merit, the highest of the honors conferred by the War Production Board for individual achievement in war work. These men's suggestions top approximately 20,000 honored with plant awards of individual merit by the labor-management war production drive committees out of a total of 200,000 ideas submitted by workers in war plants.

### 9 Japanese Ships Sunk Off Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UP).—A surprise Japanese attempt to reinforce beleaguered Nipponese troops on Guadalcanal was smashed Monday night by American naval forces which intercepted and sank nine enemy ships—six destroyers, two transports and a cargo vessel—the Navy disclosed today.

Japanese personnel losses were estimated unofficially at 7,000 killed by gunfire or drowning.

The landing attempt—the second in less than a month—was thwarted completely at the cost of one unidentified American cruiser sunk and "other" vessels damaged.

**ENEMY UNITS IN  
BUNA AREA TRAPPED**

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Dec. 3 (UP).—Allied troops have whittled down the tottering Japanese defense line along the Buna coast of New Guinea to about eight miles and have trapped two enemy forces on other sectors of the jungle front, field dispatches reported tonight.

The new gains were reported registered as Allied airmen beat back four destroyers trying to land reinforcements for the beleaguered garrison and shot down 23 Japanese planes during the 12-hour battle that raged Tuesday and Wednesday.

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### AFL Leaders Laud Unity Step

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—Action of the AFL and CIO unity conference to end jurisdictional disputes was approved today by two leading AFL figures, Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Wm. L. McPetridge, vice-president of the Federation and general president of the Building Service Employees International Union.

"They have made a good start," Olander declared. "I am very hopeful that further progress will be made."

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### Fotitch's Record as Yugoslav Envoy a Tale of Double-Dealing

By Joseph Starobin  
(Second of three articles)  
Is Milan Neditch a Quelling or isn't he?

That's an important question, not only for Yugoslavia but for our own State Department, which conducts business every day with the Yugoslav ambassador in Washington, Constantine Fotitch.

On the face of it, it seems an indecent question.

For Neditch is the puppet governor of Serbia, appointed in August, 1941. He is hated as the hangman of thousands of Yugoslavs, who have been fighting heroically against the Axis occupation.

**HATED BY YUGOSLAVS**  
So hated is Neditch that when the Yugoslav government in London compiled a list of people it wanted punished after the war, Neditch occupied a leading position.

The strange inability of Mr. Fotitch to make up his mind whether Neditch, in Serbia, was a traitor or not to the questions I asked yesterday—whether Fotitch has in fact been in secret communication with

General Neditch all the while? As I reported yesterday, Fotitch is a first cousin to Neditch.

Another cousin is the notorious "idea" man for the Serb fascists, Dimitrije Lotitch.

Their mothers are all sisters, and these sisters are living today in a villa in Belgrade owned by Constantine Fotitch.

And in this villa lives the head of the Italian political command in Serbia.

But it may be objected that a man can't be charged with the crimes of his cousin. His blood relations, it might be argued, don't prove anything.

But these blood relations, acquire new significance when we examine Fotitch's strange inability to make up his mind about Neditch.

**WHAT THE RECORD SAYS**  
So let's look at the record. Back in Nov. 10, 1940, Neditch was the minister of war in the reactionary Yugoslav cabinet, the one that capitulated to Hitler that very winter and had to be overthrown. Mussolini had attacked Greece,

### Union Rally Backs 'Thank Russia' Month



Thousands of workers turned out yesterday to this garment center rally launching the "Thanks to Russia" month among New York's unionists. The meeting, addressed by AFL and CIO leaders, took place at 28th St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves. (See story on page 3.)

### Sink Seven Axis Vessels Off Tunisia

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Allies have thrust back a new and fiercer Axis counter-attack on the Tebourba area of Tunisia, inflicting heavy destruction to enemy equipment, and have wrought vast damage in new day and night raids on Bizerte and Tunis, an Allied communique announced tonight.

Meanwhile, Cairo dispatches said Allied airmen hammering Axis supply lines to Libya and Tunisia, have sunk or damaged seven more enemy ships.

Six Axis ships were blasted by heavy American bombers during a daylight raid Sunday on Tripoli. The seventh vessel was a tanker bagged by British naval planes off Sicily while heading southward toward Tunisia.

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Allies lost 16 naval vessels, including five American transports, in landing troops in North Africa early last month, but have avenged their loss by destroying or damaging 25 Axis ships, 84 planes and at least

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### Memo to Our State Dep't

Memo to the State Department:  
In his speech of Sept. 30, Hitler referred to his allies—"above all the Finns in the North, and then the Spaniards."

Yesterday, Mussolini declared "the great unity of the Axis includes Nazis, Fascists, Spanish Falangists..." There is no longer any distinction between fascism, Nazism and falangism."

No longer any distinction... then how long do we continue to play ball with the Finns and with General Franco, chief of the Spanish Falange?

Whether certain sequences in the film are to be toned down, presumably at General Franco's request, is now up for the State Department's decision, the same story says.

Director Sam Wood actually "shot" the controversial scenes in two ways, once as Hemingway had it, and again as Franco's man wanted it.

Just which scenes the State Department is supposed to be weighing, Paramount does not disclose.

### So Franco Now Censors U.S. Movies?

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)  
Paramount Studios, producing Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" reported yesterday, according to United Press, that the script of the movie had been submitted to the scrutiny of a representative of Hitler's stooge, Franco.

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### Soviets Roll On at Rzhev, Stalingrad

#### BULLETIN

MOSCOW, Friday, Dec. 4 (UP).—Red Army shock troops broke through a strong German line and captured a railroad station behind it on the Central Front west of Rzhev yesterday.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Red Army was reported tonight to have undermined the entire German position in the Don-Volga corridor by capturing Verkhne-Gulovskiy, key base on the east bank of the Don, which anchored a defense system embracing several fortified villages.

In addition, Soviet pilots have destroyed 50 more planes in the Stalingrad area, of which 40 were three-motored transports, the High Command announced.

The Soviet army organ Red Star in reporting the conquest of Verkhne-Gulovskiy said its loss might go far toward forcing the Germans to abandon their stand east of the Don bend, including Stalingrad itself.

Soviet troops developing successes northwest of Stalingrad captured another fortified height in a sudden onslaught which wrecked 27 German blockhouses and buildings and routed a bat-

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### French Patriots Attack Nazis

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Gestapo has arrested 12 French generals in the newly-occupied zone of France, but patriot activities are spreading despite severe repression, reports from the continent said today.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a report that French patriots had derailed a troop train near Cherbourg, killing many German soldiers, ambushed a Nazi motorized column near Toulon, and thrown bombs in the German headquarters at Marseille.

The Tass agency said that Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo,

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#### HEADLINE FEATURES

Only the Daily Worker Brings You...

Today, Page 3:  
"IS \$25,000 A 'LIVING WAGE'?"  
Who Is Shedding the Crocodile Tears?  
By MILTON HOWARD

Sunday:  
"YUGOSLAVIA'S PRIESTS CONDEMN  
MIKHAILOVITCH"  
Further Confirmation of the Daily Worker Expose  
(Which Started 4 1/2 Months Ago),  
Via ICN EXCLUSIVE!

Sunday:  
THE "DESTROYED" ARMY MARCHES  
FORWARD!  
ICN Wires a Report  
By ILYA EHRENBURG

Monday:  
"TRANSPORTATION IN A PLANNED  
WAR ECONOMY"  
By WM. Z. POSTER

Monday:  
"RATIONING AND THE COMMON MAN"  
A Series of Articles on How Price Control Affects You,  
You, and You.  
By LOUISE MITCHELL

Wednesday:  
"PLANNING PRODUCTION FOR WAR"  
What This Pertinent Question Means to the Nation.  
FIRST of six articles by GEORGE MORRIS

You Miss Something Important If You Fail to  
READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!



# Tunisia Battle Tense

Judging by the fact that during the last two weeks Allied forces have not been able to advance much in Tunisia, especially in the northern part, Axis resistance is quite strong. Yesterday, for instance, German troops made a counter-attack against the Allied left flank at Djedeida and for a while threatened Tebourba, well in the rear, but were thrown back.

## On the War Fronts

Allied forces do not seem either to have progressed much northwest of Mateur, i. e., in the direction of the neck between the lakes at Ferryville, covering the inland approach to Bizerte.

There are reports that the British Navy is "covering" the operations of Allied land troops which might mean either that they are moving along the coast eastward on Bizerte, or that the Navy is throwing in its fighter force to help build air superiority over the enemy.

It is, of course, quite possible that British naval units are assisting Allied troops on the eastern coast, i. e., between Sfax and Gabes. Such troops have been reported there, but no later confirmation of their breakthrough to the sea has been received.

At El Agheila General Montgomery is still "probing" enemy positions, but has not attacked.

The RAF has bombed airfields in Sicily. A large scale raid has been made from England on Frankfurt-am-Main.

The Red Army continues to advance slowly both on the Central and Stalingrad fronts.

The capture of South Hill (Yuzhnaya Gora) south of Stalingrad with a five-mile pursuit of the enemy following it, greatly relieves the situation in the southern

By a Veteran Commander

sector of Stalingrad. From this hill the enemy overlooked the town and the Volga. Its capture places Soviet troops on the right flank of the enemy troops wedging into the central portion of Stalingrad.

On the Central Front a number of villages have been recaptured and a large strongpoint west of Rzhev has been reduced.

It must be remembered that the Red Army delivers its blows with extreme economy of manpower and uses overwhelming artillery support. (In this connection the following is very characteristic: quite frequently an infantry commander is placed under the command of the artillery commander; an unusual procedure, because usually artillery is under the orders of the infantry commander; such a procedure shows the predominant role of artillery in Soviet tactics).

Under such conditions, it is quite obvious that the advance has to move in spurts, because one cannot concentrate a great mass of artillery for a new assault in a few hours, especially in the winter.

The Japanese have suffered a serious aerial defeat off New Guinea, 23 of their fighters being downed with only "light losses" suffered on our side. Our Air Force tangled with a small naval force trying to put reinforcements ashore near Buna and Gona, and beat it off. This is where the air fight occurred between our fliers and the Japanese screening planes.

There are patrol skirmishes on the Burma-India border, also Allied aerial activity over Burma (the air-drome at Toungoo was bombed).

Small scale offensive action of our troops on Guadalcanal.

## Ehrenburg Writes:

# 39 Hungarian Jews, Saved by Soviets, Fight Hitler in Guerrilla Ranks

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—I received a letter the other day from the commander of a guerrilla detachment.

"There were 39 Jews in the labor battalion of the 108th Hungarian Division dispatched against the guerrillas," he writes.

"When we routed the Hungarian Division, we liberated the Jews. They had been forced to build fortifications, clear away mine fields.

They were eager to fight on our side."

The letter was accompanied by a note from the 39 Jews.

"With rifle and whip," their note said, "we Jewish workers and intellectuals were forcibly rounded up for the labor battalion and sent to the Ukraine. On Oct. 22, the guerrillas delivered us from suffering and shame. They received us like brothers. We want to fight on their side against the common enemy."

The note was signed on behalf of the 39 by a Budapest lawyer. It bore the date, "Guerrilla Detachment, Nov. 8, 1942," and ended with the words, "With partisan greetings."

These 39 Hungarian Jews have cause for vengeance. So, too, have the Orel peasants. Hence this unusual picture.

Fighting for freedom in the Orel region, side by side with the collective farmers, is a Budapest lawyer, son of a people who always treasured truth more than personal happiness and valued freedom more than life.

They speak different languages, yet they have a common language. May I take the liberty of saying that this fighting brotherhood of peoples surrounded by Germans and snowdrifts is a guarantee of the great fraternity of peoples to come?

Well begun, you 39 Jews! May your example inspire your brothers in New York, Algiers, Johannesburg, London.

Hitler is bent on destroying the Jews. Hitler will be destroyed—not with words but with bullets.

## Patriots in France Attack Nazi Troops

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had started an inspection tour along France's Mediterranean coast after visiting Toulon, and that he would soon visit Italy to confer with fascist officials.

Swiss dispatches said the seized French officers included General Frere, who was reported to have been taken to Germany for favoring an irredentist movement in Alsace and Lorraine. Frere had been dismissed by Vichy from the French Army last August under Nazi pressure.

At Toulon, where "new explosions" were said to have occurred, police seized a number of Spanish "Communists," the radio said. A group of young Communists also was arrested at Toulon, and leaflets propagandizing against the sending of French workers to Germany were confiscated.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from the United Press correspondent in Ankara reported that defeatism was rampant in Axis-puppet Hungary, and that more than 2,000 persons had been arrested in Budapest for "spreading false rumors about events in Africa and Russia."

Hungary, which doubled its exports to Germany and trebled its exports to Italy during the past six months, was said to have now the lowest bread ration in Europe.

Belgian sources here said today that 23 Belgians were sentenced to death by a German court martial at Bruges for espionage. Eight were executed at once.

It was said also that 235 "Communists" had been deported from Belgium in reprisal for numerous recent acts of sabotage.

## Fueling Rommel Chasers



Royal Air Force ground crews cooperate with the Army forces by fueling their tanks only 800 yards from the enemy lines near Sidl Barrani.

## FDR to Shift Draft Over To Manpower

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to have been made Secretary of Interior, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was to have been made Federal Security Administrator.

The arrangement is understood to have failed to materialize because Ickes was reluctant to undertake the vast new responsibilities which would have become his if he took the combined post of Labor Department Secretary and Manpower chief.

CIO and AFL leaders were pleased with the proposed reorganization because it would have made the Labor Department an important factor in the war effort, although they put forward as their candidate for the job Daniel J. Tobin, president of the AFL Teamsters Union.

After Ickes indicated his refusal to take the job, the CIO and AFL were again understood to have urged Tobin's nomination and putting of manpower under the Labor Department.

Consolidation of manpower agencies under McNutt has positive aspects particularly since it would end duplication of government agencies in this field and eliminate the threat of army control.

CIO and AFL leaders are hoping, however, that organized labor will have a greater voice in the Manpower Commission than has hitherto been the case.

They are also hoping that McNutt will concentrate on a planned manpower program rather than on schemes to introduce compulsory controls which would simply freeze the present chaos in the manpower field.

**HOPE FOR LABOR VOICE**

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**Swedish Bishops Hit Nazi Racism**

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3 (UP).—Swedish bishops today protested mass deportations of Jews from Norway and exhorted "all fellow Christians in Sweden to singly or jointly include our tortured brothers of the tribe of Israel in our true, unceasing prayers."

"With horror and dread," their pastoral message said, "we feel how this un-Christian race hatred, whose deadly infection has been spreading through several countries of this earth, now has found expression of shocking acts of violence right here on our own Scandinavian Peninsula."

"Men are suffering fearfully. Not because they are convicted of some crime—not even accused of committing such—but simply and exclusively because they belong to a certain race."

**Pan-American Society Honors Pres. Del Rio**

(By United Press)

The Pan American Society presented its gold medal award to President Carlos Arroyo Del Rio of Ecuador last night in recognition of his efforts for promotion of solidarity and friendly relations in the Western Hemisphere.

Presentation was at a dinner sponsored jointly by the Pan American Society and the Ecuadorian-American Chamber of Commerce.

**By Dick Floyd**

## How Red Army Broke Through At Rzhev Front

(Continued from Page 1)

the enemy, worked some 200 and even some 150 yards away, digging communication trenches in the direction of the enemy's positions and setting up machine gun nests right under the nose of the Germans.

The Germans had no way of knowing that for three nights hundreds of people worked right near them, that cannons and machine guns were already mounted in camouflaged shelters under the very nose of the German sentries.

At this time in November, particularly in the bad weather and snowfall, darkness sets in early and suddenly, almost without any twilight.

As soon as night descended, units set out from many directions, moving in small groups. They marched quietly, rapidly, covering up to five miles an hour through the dark fields. The snow crunched under sledges carrying heavy guns.

**MEN MOVE UP**

Scores of men already at their posts helped the horses at the steep ascent by pushing the cannon, pulling them up the slippery hills. Machine gunners pulled machine guns on skis. Mortar men carried their disassembled guns on their backs. Soon the units were concentrated on the main line.

The hand of the clock slowly approached eight when a red flare soared over the forest. And, before it had time to draw an arc in the sky and touch the ground, a heavy blow descended on the German positions, with a hurricane of fire from every type of artillery.

For a moment the Germans, stunned, did not reply. Then their guns broke into disorderly chorus, accompanied by the rattle of machine guns. But their noise was drowned in the roar of Soviet artillery.

The blow was so unexpected that the Germans in the first line trenches barely offered resistance. Only the cannon and machine guns concealed in the dugouts tried to block the path to the attackers.

The Soviet artillery again came into action and silenced them. The German fire grew weaker and weaker. The German artillery fired from afar over the heads of their retreating troops.

Finally the Soviet heavy tanks streamed into the breach. Skillfully maneuvering and firing all the while, they rapidly overtook the infantry units, clearing a way for them. The attackers crossed the hill, the communication troops stretching telephone lines to the new commanding points of the battalions, the Red Cross workers tending the wounded.

One after another dispatch officers ran into the dugout of the colonel, crying "the enemy's main line is broken. Fighting in depth is in progress."

## Fotitch's Record as Yugoslav Envoy a Tale of Double-Dealing

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is known as the notorious Bitol affair.

Neditch didn't put it quite that way. He seemed to imply that Yugoslavia should attack Mussolini but make sure and occupy Greek Salonika in the process.

**A NAZI STOOGES**

It subsequently came out that Neditch was working hand in hand with the Nazis, and was more interested in entrenching himself in Salonika than really hurting Mussolini.

This caused such a furore that Neditch was dismissed from office. Despite the implications of this affair—nothing less than a stab in the back upon embattled Greece—Constantine Fotitch wrote the New York Times on April 20, 1941:

"The Minister of War, General Neditch was true exponent of the national spirit and tradition, and he was dismissed from his post for urging the government to strike a blow at the axis without waiting for Germany to take the initiative on her own terms and the moment chosen by her."

The letter caused another uproar among Yugoslavs. For every one knew that Neditch was deeply compromised with the Germans, and had Greek Salonika in mind when he made his proposal the previous November. Fotitch's own letter was therefore a masterpiece of dishonesty.

**FOTITCH'S FARCE**

On August 28 of that year, Hitler appointed Neditch the puppet governor of Serbia.

Fotitch pretended he did not believe this report, and did not know who the Nazi puppet was, his own cousin, mind you.

The Royal Legation in Washington issued an official communication on September 13, 1941 and I quote from No. 4 page two:

"Lately you have read in the press that the Germans have established in Belgrade a new government of Serbia, headed by a retired general and composed of obscure persons. . . . If this should be true, it shows that in their much advertised New Order, the Nazis enlist in their service opportunists who have lost contact with the true feeling of the people."

Observe the chicanery of this official document.

Two weeks had passed since the announcement of Neditch's treason. But Fotitch's press release is not sure this is true, and moreover defines the traitor as a "retired general," surrounded by "obscure persons," and then Fotitch takes on some anti-Nazi observations to cover himself.

The "retired general" was Neditch, his own first cousin.

"Obscure persons," were his cousin, Lotitch, and his own

## Mikhailovitch No Factor in War—Adamic

"To all appearances, General Mikhailovitch is no factor in the Slovenian military, ideological or general political situation," says the prominent Yugoslav-American writer, Louis Adamic in an article for Prosveta, official organ of the Slovene National Front Society, Nov. 25 issue.

"There seems to be no doubt that the Partisan troops have engaged the Axis in important battles, that the Partisans are militarily important, that they control most of rural Slovenia," Adamic declares.

Full text of his article appears in this coming Sunday's Worker. Don't miss it.

brother, Milan Fotitch, who as I reported yesterday, is Neditch's "brain trust."

Four days later, the Legation in Washington issued another statement No. 7, page 3, reads:

"News concerning the government of General Neditch who is called Marshal is only a shrewdly spread lie of Nazi propaganda to misrepresent the true status."

"Nothing has been changed in Belgrade in regard to the present regime where the occupation authority continues to rule exclusively."

General Neditch and other heads of department are only executives of the occupation authority."

Again, Mr. Fotitch is defending the traitor Neditch.

He goes so far as to say that the report of Neditch's treason is itself Nazi propaganda.

And Neditch, according to the Legation's story is only an executive for the occupying authority!

This is precisely the cock-and-bull story which the Vichy ambassador peddled here so long and so persuasively about Pierre Laval.

Of course, the Yugoslav government in London could not help but recognize who Neditch really was.

**PRAISE FOR QUISLINGS**

The official gazette in London, D.J. No. 205 erased his memory as a Yugoslav general, and half a year later put him on the list of those who "will not be missed" in the future Yugoslavia.

But Constantine Fotitch still couldn't make up his mind. Or more exactly he still sought to cover up his first cousin and old pal, Milan Neditch.

On May 15, 1942, the Yugoslav ambassador broadcast a shortwave to Yugoslavia, by permission of the Coordinator of Information.

Did he attack Neditch?

On the contrary.

Commenting on a news item that

all private trading in foodstuffs had been forbidden in Serbia, Fotitch is reported to have said:

"This indicates the desperate efforts the puppet Serb government is making to bring some order out of chaos."

Imagine the effect on Yugoslav people, tortured by Neditch and his German masters, where their ambassador speaks to them from Washington and overshadows the phrase "puppet government" with the phrase "desperate efforts to bring some order out of chaos."

It is in the light of such a sly record that Hanson Baldwin's remark in the N. Y. Times for Nov. 20, to the effect that "after all, Marshal Neditch is a Serb and is no Quisling" is such a curious remark.

For this is the Fotitch line, and must have come from the embassy.

And the fact that Fotitch himself gently criticized Baldwin for his slip the next day is completely in keeping with the two-facedness of this strange character.

So people are asking: who's ambassador is he? What's he doing in a democratic country, representing a free government-in-exile?

Is he perhaps in contact with Milan Neditch, and hoping to remain so until after the war, when he can rejoin his peasant friends in his Belgrade villa?

That deserves a final article tomorrow.

**Charges Secret Ties By Petain and Laval**

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

In a special despatch via London, John Parris United Press correspondent gives some interesting details on Admiral Jean Darlan's position in North Africa.

Most sensational is Parris' statement: "American authorities in North Africa told me that Marshal Petain had

been in secret communication with Admiral Darlan since the German occupation of Southern France."

Parris also quotes this unnamed "American" as saying that Petain "agrees wholeheartedly with Darlan."

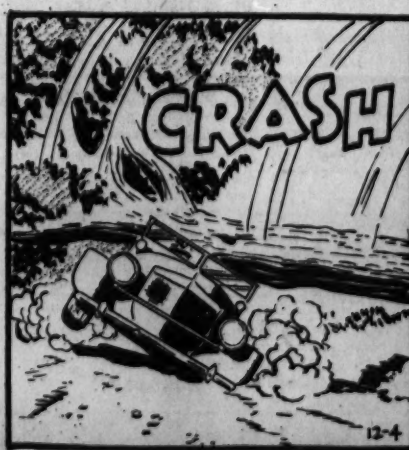
While Parris does not further confirm this allegation in any way, he says he was informed that the French people, undoubtedly meaning the North African Vichy men "new look to Darlan for the future."

"Admiral Darlan himself," says Parris "acknowledged that he was an opportunist" and "readily admitted that for a long time he believed the Germans would win the war."

Darlan has hopes, Parris reported "of achieving permanent authority" in North Africa, and considers his position strengthened by the bloodless coup which brought Dakar and west Africa into Allied hands.

Parris also reports that Darlan is still hostile to the British in North Africa and never refers to them by name, always saying: "the Americans and their allies."

## THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN



## Argentina to Try 38 Axis Spies

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 3 (UP).—The Argentine government has decided to prosecute 38 nationals of Axis countries on espionage charges. It was announced today.

Dr. Cacho Piran, the federal prosecutor, indicated that the prisoners will be arraigned before Federal Judge Miguel Jantus, charged with violation of article 219 of the penal code, involving acts of hostility against a friendly nation and jeopardizing Argentina's amicable relations with that nation.

The arrest of the Axis spy ring suspects in Buenos Aires and other areas was made largely on the basis of information contained in three memoranda furnished the Argentine government several weeks ago by the United States.

## Mr. Newsdealer:

Here is a bundle of the coupon which Daily Worker readers are presenting to newsdealers. We publish it here in order to remind newsdealers that the Daily Worker will give cash for such coupons. Will give cash for such coupons through the Metropolitan News Drivers who are authorized to accept them as cash by the Metropolitan News Co.

**5**

MR. NEWSDEALER: Your dealer or agent will accept this coupon for five cents in cash toward payment for copies of the Daily Worker.

**Joe Wallace**

Circulation Manager

**To Readers:**

You can help your dealer by depositing complete coupon books each week. Your paper will then be available daily.



## The Solomon-Stirrup Case

Hailed by Coughlin—  
Now Probed for Graft

By Harry Raymond

Pomer Deputy Comptroller Milton Solomon and Henry Modell, sporting goods merchant, charged by Mayor LaGuardia last week with concocting an \$8,000 extortion racket in connection with stirrup pumps, were key men in a so-called anti-communist drive among Jewish people in 1938.

The two, whom the Mayor said were engaged in a "crude and brazen" shakedown in connection with the war effort, were leaders and organizers of a red baiting organization, which had the endorsement of Charles Coughlin, boss of the government-suppressed "Social Justice," and Rep. Martin Dies.

Solomon incorporated his organization under the name of the "American Jewish Federation to Combat Communism and Fascism."

## BACKED BY COUGHLIN

But he wrote in a letter to David Grant, secretary of the Christian Front For Peace Against Fascism, on Nov. 30, 1938, that "our fire is directed mainly against the evil of Communism." (Grant's organization was not connected with the Coughlinite subversive Christian Front.)

Solomon, chairman, and Modell, treasurer, and Sidney G. Harnett, secretary of the organization, posed for photographs in the Hotel Commodore with Rep. Dies in 1938 following organization of their group.

Later they were endorsed by the Coughlinite journal "Social Justice," which called their activities "outstanding" and added: "We will be watching for news of the further progress of this Jewish campaign against Communism in the United States."

The organization never carried on any fight against fascism and in the only one issue of its official organ, "The American Jewish Federation News," progressive labor groups and Communism were depicted as the main enemies of the nation.

**HIT WAR ON FASCISM**  
Early in 1938 John W. Smith, executive director of Solomon's Federation, denounced any idea of a war on fascism.

Prior to his taking over the director's job in the Federation Smith authored a piece in the Brooklyn Eagle under the headline: "War on Fascism Cloaks Plot to Sow U. S."

Solomon's organization didn't do so well. He and Modell collected money for a few months. Nothing has been heard of the organization since.

Today Solomon and Modell are under investigation by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan. From anti-communist activities they have, according to Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands, gone to other fields.

They now have to defend themselves against charges by the Mayor and Herlands that they solicited \$8,000—and got some of the money—on the promise they could "fix" the City Council to vote down the Quinn Bill making unnecessary stirrup pumps as air raid fire fighting equipment.

Civilian defense authorities are also in favor of defeating the Quinn Bill. But the bribe charges have scared many old guard councilmen and they fear to cast their votes in opposition.

LaGuardia, it is reported, is prepared to maintain stirrup pump protection in city dwellings whichever way the matter goes in the Council.

He said he would insist on prosecution of Solomon and Modell—the latter who bought pumps at \$2.20 and sold them at a monopoly price of \$3.30—and would put the city in the pump business, selling pumps at the wholesale price of \$1.91.

Mothers of New York City must start explaining wartime child-care needs to their elected representatives who will be in Albany in January, delegates decided Wednesday night at a city-wide meeting of the Committee for the Care of Young Children, in Hotel Capitol.

The meeting mapped a broad campaign which will include delegations and letters to Governor-Elect Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia, state Senators and Assemblymen, and Elsworth Buck, president of the New York City Board of Education.

Governor-Elect Dewey will be called upon to include adequate provision for child-care in his executive budget, it was decided.

**LINKED TO MANPOWER**  
Emphasizing that child-care is closely related to the manpower problem and must become part of centralized National Economic planning, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the New York Teachers Union, urged that President Roosevelt be told of the

## Birds of a Feather



Before Milton Solomon and Henry Modell got mixed up in the current stirrup pump shakedown scandal they buddied up with Rep. Martin Dies in an anti-red crusade. Here they are at the Commodore Hotel in 1938 mapping their campaign. They are (left to right): Dies, Modell, Solomon and Sidney Harnett.

Flatbush to Hold  
Rally on Dec. 7

The Civilian Defense Volunteer office of the 67th and 70th Pts. of the Flatbush area are commemorating Pearl Harbor Day with a patriotic rally on Monday, Dec. 7 at 8:00 P. M. at Erasmus Hall High School.

Some of the speakers will be Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, Mrs. Tracy Voorhees, Chairman, C. D. V. O. Brooklyn, Frederick Myers, Vice Chairman, National Maritime Union, Capt. Timothy Healy,

Youth Who Killed City  
Teacher Get 50 Years

(By United Press)  
Neil Simonelli, 16, and Joseph Annunziata, 19, "zoot suit" killers of their former mathematics teacher, were sentenced today by County Judge Peter J. Brancato to terms of 50 years to life in Sing Sing prison.

The youths were found guilty Nov. 20 of second degree murder in the shooting of Irwin Goodman, a high school teacher who remonstrated with them for smoking in the school building.

New York's  
Own

We congratulate New York's city-owned radio station, in gaining the right to operate until 10 P. M. instead of 7 P. M. as heretofore.

The Federal Communications Commission, in announcing its decision regarding the extension, said it was a "war measure." The fact is that WNYC has devoted a large part of its time to excellent war programs.

In view of labor's important war role, it would be a good idea to give part of the extended time to labor to promote its win-the-war program, and to discuss with the people the many problems of war production.

Maas Attacks  
United Nations  
Before NAM

Melvin Maas, defeatist Republican Congressman from Minnesota, again attacked the fundamental United Nations strategy of destroying the Axis by aiming at the heart—Nazi Germany—in a speech here before the Industrial Congress of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Last month Maas condemned the African offensive and demanded that we pay attention to the Far East. At that time he drew a false picture of our losses in the Pacific war theatre, calculated to create a hysteria among the people so as to divert the nation from the European offensive.

Yesterday, he said that "we have a hundred times more at stake in the Pacific than we do in the Atlantic." For good measure, he poo-pooed the whole concept of the United Nations, saying that there was no unity and that it was a case of everyone defending himself.

Proposals made in Congress that Maas be investigated should certainly be followed up.

## GOP Chairman?

Gannett Worked  
With German Agent

By Art Shields

Frank E. Gannett, chain newspaper publisher, who is being pushed as the "compromise" candidate for the chairmanship of Republican National Committee, has worked hand in hand with a convicted German agent against the Roosevelt Administration.

He represents the Hoover forces within the Republican Party intriguing to seize control and oust the Willkie win-the-war group.

He is a union buster.  
His selection as chairman by the Republican National Committee in St. Louis next week would be a blow at national unity. It would mean that pro-fascists were in control of the GOP.

Gannett first came into the national limelight as a professional anti-New Dealer.

As chairman of the "National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government" he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in propaganda against New Deal measures.

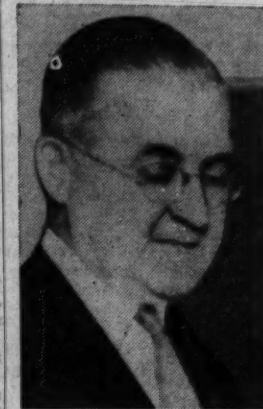
His literature was distributed by a convicted German agent, Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely, whom Gannett picked up from the "Committee for the Nation," an outfit close to Charles E. Coughlin.

Rumely was sentenced to prison for a year in 1929 by a federal judge.

He had purchased the New York Evening Mail in 1915 with the help of \$750,000 furnished by Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent in America for the Imperial German Government.

He operated the Evening Mail as a German propaganda organ during the last year. And as late as 1934 he had contacts with high Nazi circles, wrote John L. Spivak that year in his book: "Plotting American Pogroms."

Gannett and Rumely organized the "National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government" to carry on the work of the American



FRANK GANNETT

Liberty League, an ultra reactionary Wall Street propaganda agency. The League's treasurer, it will be remembered, was the same Grayson M. P. Murphy who, General

Smalley D. Butler reported, had offered to furnish the funds for a fascist coup in Washington.

## FOUGHT REFORMERS

Gannett and Rumely concentrated their fire for two years against President Roosevelt's proposals to reform the Supreme Court and reorganize Government departments.

The Senate Lobby Committee reported that the pair's committee spent \$331,278 in a 13-month period, from February, 1937, to March, 1938, and distributed some 800,000 packets of literature.

Gannett refused to tell where he got the money, when subpoenaed. Gannett's own fortune was estimated at \$12,500,000 in 1938. Attempting to break a Typographical Union strike in Albany several years ago he used "stoop-pigeons," "strikebreakers" and "finks," the Tri-City Newspaper Guild reported. Later he fired Guildsmen, some of whom the Labor Board forced him to reinstate.

## FORCED TO SACRIFICE

We are now forced to sacrifice at a 30% reduction off regular prices our entire \$200,000 stock of nationally famous makes of men's suits, topcoats and overcoats because of the sharp reaction in business which was unforeseen at the time we purchased our new Fall line.

Our star feature in this 30% sale is the genuine imported, hand-woven, and hand spun Harris Tweed topcoats, now reduced to \$21.58.

Here's a genuine sale—at 30% discount—no odds and ends—every garment "from regular stock"—all made by nationally famous manufacturers to sell from \$40 to \$55. Our regular low prices of \$29.97, \$36.47 and \$42.50 are still marked on every tag. Come in, deduct the extra 30% and pay \$21.58, \$26.28 or \$30.60 from 100% pure virgin wool fabrics.

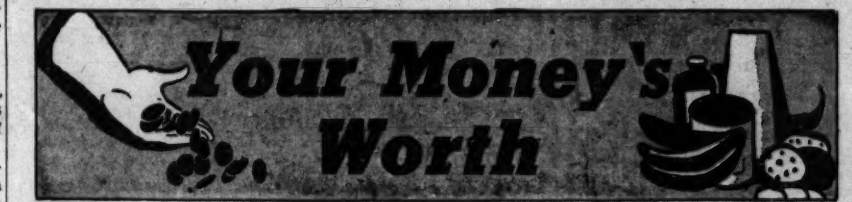
Suits, topcoats and overcoats are made of the finest imported and domestic 100% pure virgin wool fabrics, such as imported Donegals, Serges, Shellings, Chevots, Coverts, Worsteds, soft, luxurious Fleece and Meltons, etc.

There are sizes to fit the tall, the short, the regular, the stout, the short stout, the extra short, in both single and double breasted in all shades and patterns.

This event is now taking place at Ted Brooks Clothing Co., at 91 Fifth Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts., on the street floor. (Open from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. every day, including Saturday.)

You may now avail yourself of our extended charge account service.

Every purchase will be protected by our guarantee of 100% satisfaction or money refunded without questions asked.

Your  
Foodbasket:

Iceberg lettuce in lighter supply advanced in this morning's wholesale produce market and is expensive. Snap beans, however, are plentiful and prices again a little lower. All grades are moderate. Spinach is abundant and a good value, according to the City's Consumers' Food Guide of the Department of Markets.

Prices on native mackerel dropped sharply in the wholesale fish market. However, they are still rather high. Satisfactory suggestions include medium-sized flounders, haddock, pollock and pan weakfish.

Cauliflower, Western bunched carrots and broccoli, all averaged lower but continue in the upper brackets, especially on the top grades. Peppers are moving slowly and prices are moderate. Peas, celery and artichokes continue to command high prices. Good buys include mushrooms, yellow turnips, bunched beets, kale collard greens and sweet potatoes.

In fruits, pears declined a little in cost and are selling at reasonable figures. California grapes moved slightly higher, but for the most part, they are moderately quoted. All varieties of apples continue plentiful and cheap. The citrus group moved lower and with the exception of

## Pamphlets on Tenant's Rights:

If you want to know what your rights, as a tenant, are, get a copy of a statement on rent control just issued by the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Here's what tenants in areas under Federal Rent Control must know, according to the pamphlet: "No matter what living quarters you rent—in a house, apartment, hotel, or boarding house, parking space in a trailer camp or a bed in a dormitory—the rent you pay is subject to Federal Rent Regulations."

"As a general rule, you do not have to pay more than the rent paid on the Maximum Rent Date (in the case of hotels and rooming houses the highest rent in the 30 days ending on the Maximum Rent Date). In most areas this date is March 1, 1942."

"An exception to the general rule applies when substantial improvements have been made in the premises."

"You must not pay more than

the maximum legal rent even if you want to do it."

"You may not be evicted by your landlord for any reason until the Area Rent Office is notified."

"You cannot be charged extra for some service formerly included in the rent."

"When an area is put under rent control, the Area Rent Director will send to each tenant a copy of the landlord's legal registration showing the rent he claims was being paid on the Minimum Rent Date."

"Landlords must show each new tenant the official copy of the rent registration showing the legal rent for the accommodations rented."

An additional fact of utmost importance to New Yorkers is that no maximum rent date has been set officially for Greater New York. We still have to task of getting OPA to freeze rents in New York City, where rents are only voluntarily frozen by the landlords.

removed immediately from heat and let stand for from three to five minutes before serving. Percolator coffee should not perk for more than five minutes, and gently at that.

When emptying a cream bottle, rinse out the cream that remains with milk, then pour it into the milk bottle.

some top grade oranges, range from cheap to reasonable.

**Shorts:**  
Coffee tastes better when drunk immediately after it is made.

Exception to this is the ground coffee mixed with cold water method. In this case, the coffee should be brought to a boil, then

Must Carry Child-Care Fight to  
Albany Now, City Mothers Declare

Mothers of New York City must start explaining wartime child-care needs to their elected representatives who will be in Albany in January, delegates decided Wednesday night at a city-wide meeting of the Committee for the Care of Young Children, in Hotel Capitol.

The meeting mapped a broad campaign which will include delegations and letters to Governor-Elect Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia, state Senators and Assemblymen, and Elsworth Buck, president of the New York City Board of Education.

Governor-Elect Dewey will be called upon to include adequate provision for child-care in his executive budget, it was decided.

**LINKED TO MANPOWER**  
Emphasizing that child-care is closely related to the manpower problem and must become part of centralized National Economic planning, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legis-

necessity to appropriate federal funds for this purpose.

Needs of school children for after-school care must receive greater emphasis, Dr. Dodd stated. Programs for such children should be provided in the public schools, and should be included in local and state educational budgets, she urged.

**MUST EXPAND WPA AID**  
Nursery schools, on the other hand must be supported by the federal government, she went on. Describing WPA nursery schools as "keep schools" at this time, Dr. Dodd announced that in upstate New York relief requirement for WPA nursery teachers have been entirely waived, in order to permit the WPA set-up to serve war needs.

"WPA schools must be given a lift and expanded, and more of them must be established," she stated. "Every WPA school in the city must have non-relief teachers."

Mrs. Eleanor Bowman Hogan reported to the meeting that ten new WPA nurseries have been promised

by welfare officials for the immediate future.

Child-care was also the topic of earnest discussion at the annual dinner of the West Harlem Council of Social Agencies, held Wednesday evening in the Harlem YMCA. Priorities will be given to Harlem by the Mayor's Committee in setting up child-care centers in New York City, Dr. Alice V. Kellner, chairman of the Child-Care Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, promised the applauding group.

**MAP PUBLIC REPORT**  
Announcing that the Mayor's Committee is now preparing a report which will be made public in a few days, Dr. Kellner urged welfare groups, unions and churches to "nominate" neighborhoods where the greatest need for child-care exists. Official "sample" surveys in these neighborhoods will be taken immediately, she stated.

Calling for "redoubled and reduplicated efforts" in the fight for child-care, Dr. Kellner made a plea for special attention to the needs

of school-age children of working mothers.

For pre-school children, she said, "We must push the WPA set-up as far as it will push," and appeal for Lanham Act funds. "And we're not going to let them say no," she added.

More than 200 welfare workers attended the dinner. Rev. James Robinson of the Church of the Master acted as chairman.

IN MEMORY OF A DEAR FRIEND AND COMRADE  
**MORCY BEITEL**  
Died in the Service of His Country  
HARRY RUBIN

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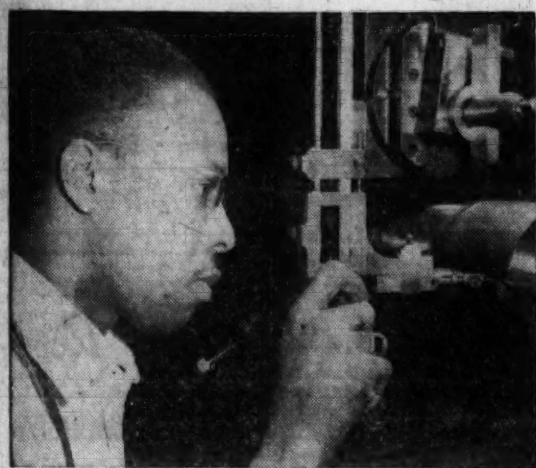
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<b>Army and Navy</b> FULL LINE of leather and sheepskin coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 1-2075. HUDSON, 105 Third Ave. <b>Beauty Parlors</b> GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. GR. 4-8069 Latest Feather Haircut. Permanent. 15 and 25. Also 3 items \$1.00. <b>Carpet Cleaners</b> CLEANED 9x12 RUG STORED DEMOTED \$3.24 INSURED MEIrose 5-7578 <b>Security Carpet</b> 432 E. 147th St. New York <b>Dentists</b> <b>Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF</b> Surgeon Dentist 147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St. Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave. Phone: AL. 4-3910 <b>DR. I. BLOOM</b> Dentist 103rd St., Cor. B'way (2708 B'way) Right off Subway AC. 2-7870 Daily 9-9 Sunday 9-1 <b>DR. A. BROWN</b> , Surgeon Dentist, 233 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-5444. <b>Electrolysis</b> SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1123. (Opposite Macy's) ME 4-2118. <b>Florists</b> Wired Anywhere for Any Occasion <b>FLOWERS - FRUITS</b> SERVING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS THE LAST 35 YEARS <b>100% UNION SHOP</b> <b>FRED SPITZ</b> GR. 5-7370 • 74-2nd Ave. <b>Flowers</b> FRUIT AND GIFT BASKET Phone Order and We Will Meet You Dickens 2-4000 Our Only Store <b>HYMAN SPITZ, Inc.</b> 1685 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn N. Y. <b>Furniture</b> SAVE TIME - SAVE MONEY <b>FURNITURE</b> • 4 Floors of Guaranteed Furniture • Real Values • Budget Plan If So Desired NOTE We guarantee you savings up to 50%—on the average price at all leading stores in this area. <b>ROSEWOOD FURNITURE CO.</b> Guaranteed Quality Furniture 102 E. 125th St. Tel. LE. 4-2000 Bet. Lex. & 3rd Ave. • Open to 10 P.M. <b>Gifts &amp; Luggage</b> MILLER'S—149 W. 44th—Off Times Sq. "Leftist" side of St. See "New York's Most Interesting Window." <b>Insurance</b> LEON BENOFF, 231 E. 14th St. N. Y. C. Fire, Automobile and every kind of Insurance. Tel. ME. 1-0864. CARL BROOKST-PAUL GROEBER, Insurance of every kind. Frequent savings. 189 Broadway. Tel. GR. 7-5978. <b>Laundries</b> FOUR STAR—404 E. 10th St. Reliable. 4500 New Utrecht Ave., B'klyn. WI. 4-8014. VERMONT Union Shop, CIO. Call and deliver. 437 Vermont St., Brooklyn. Tel. AP. 6-7090. U. S. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 9 Christopher St. WA. 9-7132. Efficient, reasonable, call-deliver. <b>Men's Wear</b> NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard. N. Y. C. Cordially attention. <b>Moving and Storage</b> J. SANTINI, 100 Per Cent Fireproof Warehouse, reasonable rates. LEHIGH 4-2322. FRANK GIARIMATA, Express and moving. 13 East 73d St., near Third Ave. Tel. GR. 7-2497. <b>Opticians and Optometrists</b> OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIANS <b>Associated Optometrists</b> 233 West 34th St., cor. Seventh Ave. Tel. ME. 4-3242 • Daily 9 a.m.—7:30 p.m. J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIANS <b>UNITY OPTICAL CO.</b> 132 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave. ELI ROSS, Optometrist Tel. KR. 10-2102 • Daily 9 a.m.—3 p.m. <b>Records—Music</b> Just Out - A New Song by The Almanac DEAR MR. PRESIDENT Also - TALKING UNION A Series of Work Songs by LEADBELL <b>Berliner's Music Shop</b> 134 Fourth Ave. Cor. 14th St. Free Delivery - Tel. GR. 4-2239 OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30 <b>Printing</b> ROFF PRESS, Union Printers, rush orders. 4500 New Utrecht Ave., B'klyn. WI. 4-8014. <b>Physicians</b> DR. CHERNOFF, 222 Second Ave. 10 A.M.—7:30 P.M. Sun. 11-3 P.M. Phone: GR. 7-1087. <b>Restaurants</b> <b>Russian Skazka</b> Soviet-American Recordings Dinner - 75c Late Snacks - 75c Beer and Wine CH. 2-9124 17 B'way St. ENT. to Christopher St. ENT. to W. 4 St. <b>VIENNESE FOOD and ATMOSPHERE</b> <b>Little Vienna Restaurant</b> 30 W. 46th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Ave. Lunch 50c • Dinner 85c • PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY • MUSIC Tel. LO. 3-7747 • Open Sunday <b>Jade Mountain Restaurant</b> Quality Chinese Food 197 Second Ave., Bet. 11 & 12 Sts. GR. 7-3444 <b>PORK ROAST and GRILL, 17 E. 13th St., cor. Union St. Delicious food, waffles and drinks 50c up.</b> KAVKAZ, 312 E. 14th. Tel. GR. 9-5135 Excellent Shanghai Home atmosphere. CANTON RESTAURANT, 250 W. 62nd St. Chinese-American full course dinner 20c. Follow the crowd. <b>Rugs</b> UNCLAIMED RUGS, real bargain. Cover, 230 Third Ave. (152nd-164th St.). Open evenings. <b>Typewriters-Mimeos</b> ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Light & Co., 833 Broadway. AL. 4-2239
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WAR COSTS MONEY - BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



## Trained Eyes and Fingers



Precision to the thousandth of an inch is all-important in the manufacture of anti-aircraft guns. The slightest fault in construction may mean the difference between a hit and a miss on an enemy plane roaring overhead. That's why the trained eyes and skilled fingers of an inspector are one of the most crucial functions in the huge job of turning out the big guns we are placing on our coastal defenses and on all our oceangoing ships. Above, T. A. Floyd, one of Uncle Sam's arsenal workers, checks for any possible flaws in a 3-inch anti-aircraft gun.

## Shoe Workers Ask Increase In Low Wages

New York City shoe workers yesterday unanimously authorized the officials of the Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers, CIO, to negotiate with employers for an upward revision of their substandard wages.

More than 5,000 of the union's 8,000 members jammed Manhattan Center last night to empower the union to press for wage adjustments.

The workers also heard Frank McGrath, national president of the CIO union, tell about the low wage scale of shoe workers throughout the country.

Rocco Franceschini, secretary of the Joint Council, told that the New York shoe workers had bought \$500,000 worth of War Bonds during the past ten months.

Idore Rosenberg, manager of the Joint Council, reported on the status of the union contracts for workers in ladies' shoes, slipper and stiletto plants.

Pointing to the low wage scales of shoe workers throughout the city, Rosenberg proposed that the membership empowered the union negotiators to insist that wage increases of from five and ten per cent be granted by the employers.

He said that despite wage increases granted during the past year, the shoe workers wages were still substandard and therefore required additional adjustments. Contracts for the 90 plants either have expired or will expire shortly.

Pointing to the War Labor Board formula for granting wage increases of 15 per cent to take care of some of the cost of living increases since January, 1941, Rosenberg added that the formula also took cognizance of the need for wage adjustments to boost substandard wages.

The workings of the War Labor Board was explained by Harry Sacher, union attorney.

## Sink Seven Axis Vessels Off Tunisia

(Continued from Page 1)

30 submarines, it was revealed today.

In Tunisia fighting ranged west of Djedeida, which lies five miles east of Tebourba on the road to Tunis, as the Allies combatted swelling Axis strength along the mine-strewn approaches to the Tunisian capital and the Bizerte naval base.

The Allies were beset by temporary lack of air control at the

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UP).—British heavy bombers, switching their offensive to Germany after giving Italy its worst pounding of the war, blasted targets in Western Germany last night with hundreds of tons of bombs.

The raiders, including four-engine Halifaxes and Lancasters capable of carrying eight tons of bombs each, concentrated on the communications and industrial center of Frankfurt. Six planes were lost.

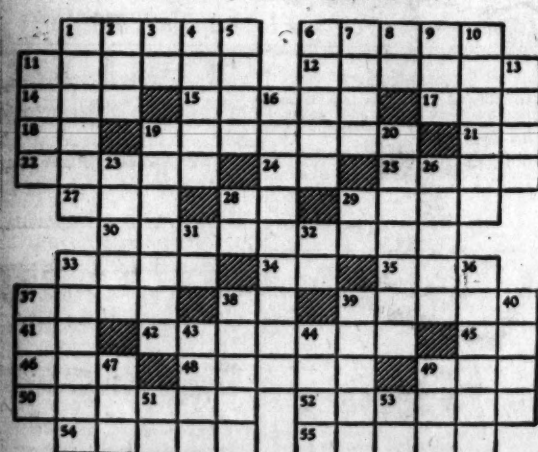
front but had been somewhat relieved by a British fleet sortie which sank six ships from an Axis convoy rushing troops and supplies to Tunisia.

It was the second successive daily communiqué to report the throwing back of an Axis counter-blow in the Tebourba area and the enemy thrust was described as "on a scale even larger than that of Dec. 1."

"Air activity continued on both sides," the communiqué said. "Raids on docks and the airbase at Bizerta and the airbase at Tunis have been made both by day and night. Much damage has been done to both airbases, especially the one at Tunis. Many enemy aircraft on the ground have been destroyed."

## Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 A remarkable feat
  - 6 Propelled a boat with long stick
  - 11 One who runs away to be married
  - 12 Young lion
  - 14 Wooden pin
  - 15 A cavity
  - 17 A fish
  - 18 Babylonian god of waters
  - 19 Folia for comedians (slang)
  - 21 Prefix: double
  - 22 Levels
  - 24 Exists
  - 25 In Turkey, a flag
  - 27 Greek letter
  - 28 While
  - 29 Spirit
  - 30 Guilelessly
  - 33 Combining form: spot
  - 34 Chinese measure
  - 35 Name suffix
  - 37 Part of a hammer
  - 38 To take place

- VERTICAL**
- 1 To divide, as threads
  - 2 To dress up
  - 3 Aloft
  - 4 Bird's homes
  - 5 Three
  - 6 Inserts a stopper
  - 7 River in France
  - 8 Behold!
  - 9 Heavy East Indian wood
  - 10 To kill
  - 11 Fencing sword
  - 13 To make orderly
  - 16 Without a sound
  - 19 Trapping
  - 20 Issues forth
  - 23 Russian storehouse
  - 26 A covering
  - 28 Indian mulberry
  - 29 Plural ending
  - 31 Symbol for thallium
  - 32 Chinese river
  - 33 A connected succession
  - 36 Depends
  - 37 Writing implement
  - 38 A district of Iraq
  - 39 Worn threadbare
  - 40 To dispatch
  - 42 Brawl
  - 44 One who brings court action
  - 47 Character in Spenser's "Fairie Queen"
  - 49 Siamese coin
  - 51 Prefix: not
  - 53 Hawaiian hawk

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

FAS TITER TAP  
 EAS ETITE ALE  
 LEAN TINA SWAN  
 PLANE AH  
 CA ONE ASIDES  
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 TEA BLESS ERO

## NAM President Defies People's War Aims

## Munichmen In Senate Hit Allied Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

approved the measure with "The proponents of the resolution contend that the measures proposed are a logical development in the progress of our relations with Panama, are consistent with our broad policy of inter-American cooperation, and are submitted to Congress at a time when Panama is giving us effective and wholehearted assistance in our war effort."

The opponents technically based their opposition on the argument that the legislation should have been submitted as a "treaty," which would require a two-thirds vote for passage, instead of a resolution which can be passed by majority vote.

This furnished the point of departure for a series of sweeping charges that the administration was making numerous "treaties" under the guise of "executive action" in order to "by-pass the Senate, which must ratify or reject all treaties."

Senator Robert A. Taft, the Hoover-minded Ohio Republican, made the most significant presentation by the appeasers.

Taft referred to the fact that when the original 26 countries signed the United Nations agreement, President Roosevelt had signed on behalf of the United States.

The second provision of the agreement pledged each nation not to make a separate peace. Taft, maintaining that this agreement should have been submitted to the Senate for "ratification," declared that the world should understand that the agreement did not bind the United States not to make a separate peace.

The Ohio America Firster asserted that the only effect of the agreement was on the President himself, pledging him not to "initiate" separate peace negotiations. "It is hard to see," said Taft, "how the President can pledge the United States not to make peace."

Taft's words cannot be construed as anything else than a direct blow at the United Nations concept, and a move toward creating the necessary atmosphere for separate peace proposals. He, of course, protected his record by saying that he probably would have voted for ratification if the United Nations agreement had come before the Senate.

Taft took the time to approach the Atlantic Charter, a declaration of democratic war aims drafted by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. He concentrated his attack around the fourth clause, which asserts the right of all peoples to enjoy access to the trade and raw materials of the world.

This, thundered Taft, meant that the President by executive action was planning to set aside the "protective tariff policy" established by legislative act.

He said that the foreign nations should not "get the impression that the United States is behind" this clause of the Atlantic Charter.

In other words, Taft is telling the people of the world not to believe in our war aims. This is truly a great service to Hitler.

The Senate floor resembled any pre-Pearl Harbor scene. Senator Nye of North Dakota was the floor leader for the Munichers. Taft was the "brains." The ancient Hiram Johnson of California provided the atmosphere.

Belliose Bennett Champ Clark on the Democratic side of the aisle resorted to his old trick of solemnly assuring the Senate that he had heard on good authority that "... it is common talk in the State Department that there is no intention of submitting any peace treaty to the Senate: It will all be handled by executive agreements."

Nye will move tomorrow to send the Panama bill back to the administration with instructions to present it as a "treaty." Senator Connally of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, warned there would be grave repercussions in Latin America if the resolution is not passed.

## Land Barons Knife War Food Program

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives denied, Tuesday, the President's request that he be given authority to suspend immigration rules as a war necessity. The Committee cut that provision out of the War Powers Bill asked for by the administration.

Now, it's pretty obvious that there are a host of reasons why immigration red tape should be cut during the war. The situation becomes ridiculous when military or diplomatic representatives of our Allies have to go through such red tape to get into the country on war missions.

The opposition of the obstructionists to this grant of Presidential authority is, however, more sinister than harassment of the Administration, though that plays its part.

LAND BARONS REVOLT

The acute manpower shortage in agriculture has led the Department of Agriculture to undertake to recruit Mexican workers to assist in the gathering of American crops.

In particular, Mexican workers were recruited to pick Arizona long staple cotton, a fine material from which parachutes are made. The Department stipulated, however, that the minimum wage to be paid was 30 cents an hour, and that certain elementary conveniences like privies and means of bathing would have to be instituted.

The Arizona land barons revolted. They saw in this the beginning of a sinister plot on the part of the New Deal to force them to deal with all labor, American as well as Mexican, as with human beings, a development which they labeled a social revolution. What's more, they're hoping that the government will be forced to give them the use of soldiers—free of charge—to do the picking. So they went out on strike against the Department's demand that they give human conditions to the Mexican workers—a strike in a vital war industry.

Cotton state Congressmen are determined, therefore, to prevent further importation of Latin American labor on such terms, fearing that the same conditions will soon be demanded by and for American labor. They are prepared to knife our crucial food and fibre production program to preserve their coolie labor system. That's one of the moving factors behind congressional refusal to grant the President wartime power to suspend immigration restrictions.

The people are expected to, and are, making sacrifices willingly. They are opposed, however, to permitting any section of the population to profit at the expense of the war effort while they sacrifice. Any such development will also contribute to disillusionment and will weaken national unity.

Witherow also demanded that profits-as-usual and business-as-usual not be interfered with by the Administration. He attacked specifically the \$25,000 a year salary limitation decreed by the President as a war measure.

The President's order limiting salaries was clearly based on the need to limit war incomes to that which was needed by every citizen to perform his war duties. Surely, \$25,000 net income (after taxes and other fixed obligations have been paid) is a generous limit. Witherow's opposition to the limitation is a refusal to make any sacrifices for victory.

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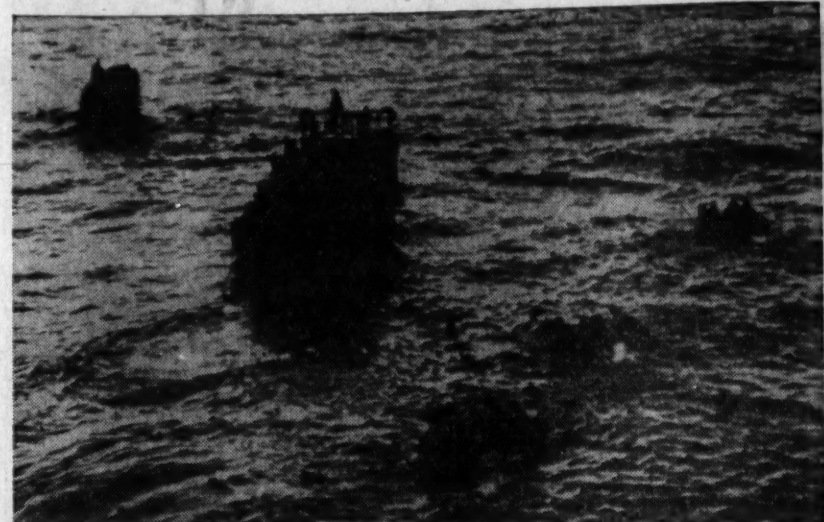
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## Survivors of Torpedoed Transport



Here we see the rescue of survivors from one of the five U. S. transports lost during the occupation of North Africa by the American forces. Some of the men are kept afloat by life jackets, while others are in rafts as landing barges and other craft pick them out of the water.

## N. Y. Plant Capacity Not Used for War

(Continued from Page 1)

Nor did the report survey the possibilities of converting plants which are not completely set to produce ordnance items now.

In other words, the figures cited above give only a glimmering of the potentialities of arms production in New York if the Army could be required to permit small business participation in the war program.

ARMY OFFICIALS

The hearings plainly showed that New York isn't making arms in any substantial quantities because of continued opposition of high Army officials—who have given only lip service to the principle of distributing contracts and sub-contracts to small business.

Documents put into the record showed that Frederick Tompkins, the civilian chief of the New York Ordnance District today, who was the principal witness today, had in a number of instances tried to spread contracts.

In almost every case he was overruled by high-ranking officers in Gen. Campbell's office in Washington.

It was disclosed that in at least two cases, arbitrary rejection of proposals by Tompkins would probably result in slowing up one very important phase of the arms program.

Both these cases involved the Eclipse Division of Bendix Aviation.

ALREADY OVERLOADED

Although this company is already overloaded with war contracts, the New York Ordnance District received instructions to award it with very substantial contracts for these two items.

The company reported to ordnance officials in New York that it simply couldn't start production on these items—which are urgently needed at once—until Nov. 1943.

"They called up and wanted to know if we wanted these parts for this war or the next," Tompkins said.

Tompkins disclosed, and his testimony was supplemented by documents put in the record by Arthur Silverman, committee investigator who studied the New York situation, that Bendix urged subcontracting to other companies to take care of the situation.

Bendix offered to provide engineers and plans to aid subcontractors, and there were at least three of these available who could handle the job.

THE REPLY

New York Ordnance officials reported all this to Gen. Campbell's office. But they received the following reply on Sept. 2, 1942 from Gen. John K. Christmas:

"Request contract be executed even though deliveries will not commence until November 1943."

In other words, Bendix wanted to cooperate in every way to speed production by spreading contracts but was prevented from doing so by Gen. Christmas.

The whole story, including the types and numbers involved, came out at the hearings, but Col. Albert Browning made a request that reporters refrain from using the in-

formation because it would help the enemy.

Although reluctant to criticize the Army Ordnance officials, Tompkins told the committee after close examination by investigator Silverman that two important reasons why New York doesn't have more contracts are:

First, the Army gives the New York Ordnance District practically no advance notice of contracts which makes it impossible for small companies to place bids.

Second, the Army earmarks a very substantial number of contracts for a few big companies, giving local officials little discretion to let contracts or subcontracts to small business.

Tompkins, who is the president of the New York Plaster Company, said that the situation improved on or about Oct. 15 of this year.

Senator James Murray of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, pointedly remarked that Lieut. Gen. Erskine Somervell, Chief of the Army's Services of Supply, testified before the committee on Oct. 14.

PRACTICALLY NOTHING

On that occasion, the committee revealed by questioning Somervell that the Army had done practically nothing to award contracts to small business and aid in the functioning of the smaller plants division of the War Production Board which was set up as a result of the committee's work.

Tompkins said that there has been a change in policy away from earmarking most of the contracts in the New York area for a few big companies.

Only a few months ago, earmarking covered 85 per cent of all the contracts awarded in New York.

But Investigator Silverman pointed out that Gen. Campbell's instructions to the New York Ordnance District left broad loopholes which might permit continuation of the earmarking practice.

Senator Murray said that today's hearing was "just a beginning" of the committee's probe into the systematic exclusion of small business from the war effort.

Murray declared that today's testimony "has clearly brought out that the failure to use the smaller plants of this country is one of the important factors holding up war production."

He commented that the facts disclosed so far were enough to show that the "Army should stick to its guns and leave the problems of procurement and production to civilian agencies."

Bodies of 5 Navy Men Recovered

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 3 (UP).—Fifteen Navy men are dead or missing after a small Liberty Boat capsized in Narragansett Bay, Navy officials announced today.

Five bodies have been recovered, two survivors still are in hospital and Coast Guardsmen are seeking ten others, Lieut. George Hawkins, Public Relations officer at the naval operating base here, said the Navy was "pretty well convinced" that there were 17 aboard the craft which capsized early yesterday.

## Soviets Take Strategic Nazi Base on Don

(Continued from Page 1)

tation of infantry, the High Command announced.

Reports from the Central Front said the Red Army had captured a strongly fortified height in fierce fighting northwest of Moscow. Southwest of the city 1,200 enemy troops were killed and 25 pillboxes and 50 dugouts destroyed. Nazi counter-attacks along the Rzhhev-Vyazma railroad and east of Velikie Luki were smashed.

On the Kalmyk steppes south of Stalingrad the Germans were driven from the shores of a small lake, while the Red Army occupied several villages in one sector and numerous defense lines in another, front reports said.

Red Star's account of the capture of Verchne-Gnilovsky said the Soviet victory wiped out a threat to the flank of the Soviet forces on the west bank of the Don loop, where the Red Army was driving the Axis troops southward.

TAKE VITAL TOWN



## Union Rally Pushes 'Thank Russia' Drive

"Thanks to Russia Month" was launched yesterday among the city's trade unions with a mass rally in the garment market addressed by CIO and AFL leaders.

James J. Walker, impartial chairman of the Coat and Suit Industry, who was chairman of the Russian War Relief street rally, declared that "Russia is preserving freedom for us" in his appeal for support for the campaign.

A couple of thousand garment workers, ignoring the strong, cold winds, gathered at 36th St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., to hear the appeals. The big banner of Russian War Relief hung over a platform decorated with flags of the United Nations.

Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, urged widest distribution of the scrolls of friendship to the Soviet Union in the shops, together with one dollar contributions, as part of the month's activities.

### CLAPPING NOT ENOUGH

Charles Erwin, Washington representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, told the assembled workers: "You can't help by clapping for Russia. You can only help by giving the Russian people what they need. It isn't much compared to what the heroic Russian people are doing."

A similar statement was made by Charles Zimmerman, manager of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL. "Let's thank Russia," he said, "for handing out plenty of hot lead to the Nazis. Let's send the supplies, the food and the material the Russians need."

Yuri Okov of the Soviet Consulate, discussed the activities of the Soviet trade unions in their fight against Hitlerism.

Canada Lee, Zero Mostel, Morris Carnovsky and Pat Peardon—well-known actors—helped launch the campaign.

## First Lady: Colleges Must Work for War

"Every college must make its courses meet the needs of the war," Mrs. Roosevelt said yesterday. Speaking to more than 4,000 City College students at the College War Board's forum, Mrs. Roosevelt urged the students to think seriously about the kind of post-war world they want. After the war is won, she said, the young people will still have a "tremendous responsibility that no one else should carry."

During the question period following Mrs. Roosevelt's address, lively interest was shown by the students in all of the vital problems confronting our nation. In reply to a student's question on the defeat of the Anti-Full Bill, the First Lady said that she was "disappointed" at the failure of Congress to do away with such "undemocratic procedure." Her response was greeted with stormy applause from the students.

## A Weapon for Victory

# How 'UE' Shop Stewards Work

Below is the second and final installment on the directives of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, to its shop stewards.

### VI. Grievance Board

In those plants where stewards' councils exist a grievance board is usually set up also. The duties of this plant grievance board are as follows:

1 Upon instruction from the Stewards Council, meet with the management for the purpose of settling grievances that departmental stewards have been unsuccessful in adjusting.

2 Discuss with management any change in policy affecting wage rates, hours, overtime and other provisions of the contract.

3 To represent the Union in the handling of all grievances for the membership.

4 Make regular reports to the Stewards Council and membership of the Local.

5 Act in emergencies upon instruction from the Chief Steward, Shop Chairman or a majority of the Board.

In those shops which are not quite so large, the duties of the grievance board are often incorporated in either:

### (a) a grievance committee or (b) the shop committee

### VIII. Grievance Handling

1 Grievance of Union member reported by the member to his departmental steward. The steward should put down all grievances in writing and if possible, on a regular form in order to trace the history of the grievance.

2 The steward then presents the grievance either with or without the member to the immediate foreman for adjustment.

## AFL Leader Here Hails Step Toward CIO Unity

In a setting that in itself symbolized growing national unity, Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, a vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, AFL, yesterday warmly welcomed new CIO-AFL Washington decisions as a "step toward permanent peace" in America's labor movement.

A speaker at a conference of the Society for the Advancement of Management, whose membership comprises manufacturing and merchandising executives, she predicted that labor unity "must come and will come" as a result of war's needs.

With her on the platform at the Hotel New Yorker sessions were James Lustig, district organizer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, Cyrus S. Ching, U. S. Rubber Co. executive and employer member of the National War Labor Board, and a representative of the Army.

### HAILS GROWING UNITY

"It must be said that in these difficult days, we, of organized labor are realizing that our differences are insignificant in face of the common dangers facing us all," Mrs. Donnelly declared.

"My appearance with Mr. Lustig of the CIO at this meeting is not just an isolated event. It's happening throughout the nation. I was pleased to read in the newspapers that the national deliberations of the AFL and CIO were resulting in the setting up of machinery for permanent peace."

"It must come. We are workers regardless of any letters in the alphabet and it will come," Lustig, speaking for a union whose members work in important war plants, brought the company executives a picture of labor's efforts to step up production.

### LUSTIG OUTLINES PLAN

Steps must be taken both by management and the unions to insure that the President's Executive Orders on stabilization are carried out in such a way as to insure workers increased earnings in conjunction with increased production, he warned.

Failure to work this out, Lustig cautioned, might result in applying a break on output at a time when victory over the Axis depends on speeding it up.

The audience of management representatives, chiefly professionals in production techniques, listened with close attention as he presented the UE's plan for management-labor production councils and cited instances of successes.

Many took notes as he cited the UE's formula for the proper functioning of councils, called for full labor participation on an equal basis in all phases of the war effort, and related how workers' skills ingeniously and determination for victory could bring production to levels engineers never believed possible.

The Society's conference continues today and tomorrow.

### Mrs. Colin Kelly To Live in Seattle

SEATTLE, Dec. 3 (UP).—The wife and son of the first American hero of World War I have made a new home on a secluded estate in a Seattle suburb.

Wanting to give her child more attention, Mrs. Kelly said today she decided to move to Seattle to live a quiet life.

## Labor Going All-Out, Wall St. Paper Says

Out of the mouth of the Wall Street Journal came an admission yesterday that organized labor has been impressively helpful in keeping war production going full swing.

The Journal's Washington correspondent, Kenneth G. Kramer, related union cooperation with the War Labor Board in preventing any halt to war production.

## Cleveland Labor Issues United Appeal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—A united labor committee of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood leaders, today issued a public statement, calling on all Cleveland workers to commemorate the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor by striving for three objectives:

"Increased production, a decrease in war plant absenteeism, and 100 per cent enrollment of War Bond buyers on the payroll allotment plan."

The committee, formed yesterday under the chairmanship of Edward Murphy, president of the Teamsters' Council of the Ohio and Western Pennsylvania District, expressed its determination to meet this pledge by urging all workers, organized and unorganized, to be on the job Monday and "give special emphasis to establishing a record production day in American history."

Pointing out that in the past year labor has had but one objective, to "work and fight for victory," the proclamation said:

"In that effort—so vital to every American—organized labor buried its differences. It increased production in the war plants. It purchased tremendous amounts of War Bonds and Stamps. It participated in civilian defense programs. It sought the establishment of labor-management committees as a further means of quickening output for the war effort, and its members left for the far-flung battlefronts of the world."

The 30-man committee, speaking for all of organized labor in Cleveland states that "even this contribution must be increased greatly."

### Dewey Names Burton

(By United Press)

Governor-Elect Thomas E. Dewey made his first appointment today, naming John E. Burton, 34, of Garden City, N. Y., to be Director of the Budget at \$12,000 a year. Burton will succeed J. Buckley Bryan.

## San Francisco Navy on Alert

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (UP).—Radio stations in the San Francisco Bay area today broadcast instructions to Navy personnel to report to their stations. The broadcast was made at frequent intervals. It said: "All Naval fleet personnel: Return to your stations immediately." The 12th Naval District headquarters here declined comment on the broadcast.

## TWU Assails Board's Ban of Subway Ad

Douglas L. MacMahon, President of Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union, yesterday charged the Board of Transportation with violation of the principles of freedom of speech by its refusal to permit display of a Transport Workers Union advertisement in the subway system.

Mr. MacMahon said the advertisement had been placed through a bona fide advertising agency and that the Board of Transportation without giving any reasons, refused the ad.

In addition to its violation of the fundamental civil rights of freedom of speech and press, Mr. MacMahon said, the Board violated its moral obligations to its employees, the people of the City of New York, by preventing a legitimate and just complaint against the Board from display in the subway trains.

Mr. MacMahon's statement read: "Our advertisement was offered to the Board of Transportation by the Transport Workers Union Local 100 a few days ago through a bona fide advertising agency. The Board of Transportation, without giving any reason, refused to permit the display of the advertisement."

"The Board has violated its moral obligations to its employees, the people of the City of New York, by preventing the 32,000 employees of the Transit System from reaching the citizens of this city, with a just and legitimate complaint against the actions of the Board. This is an unprincipled evasion of the right of the 32,000 employees to make known the truth to the people of the City of New York."

"Our advertisement contained nothing but the truth, and it is obvious that the Board of Transportation fears the indignation of the riding public, should that public learn the truth about the Board's treatment of its employees."

"The refusal of the Board of Transportation to accept the ad is a violation of freedom of speech and a violation of the principles of equality of treatment to those wishing to purchase advertising space in the city's subway lines."

The Transport Workers Union will take every means to make the facts known to the public with full confidence that once the citizens of our city learn the truth they will see to it that we get a fair deal."

The advertisement, a regular subway card, asked the readers to write to the Mayor urging him to permit the case of the Transport Workers to be heard by the National War Labor Board.

## Chicago To Commemorate Pearl Harbor

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Every church bell in the city will ring out lustily next Monday at 7:30 P. M. to call all Chicago to patriotic rallies as America begins its second year as a belligerent in the war to exterminate the Axis.

Hundreds of meetings have been planned in civilian defense headquarters, halls, and schools.

The largest meeting of all will be that of 22,000 fathers, mothers, wives and children of the men and women in uniform in the Chicago Stadium.

Messages from the fighting fronts will be read. A radio broadcast to encourage those at home and those at the fronts in the Pacific and in Africa will be a feature.

The tone of all the smaller meetings will be set by broadcasts from the Stadium over local stations.

The finest music produced by Chicagoans will be heard at the Stadium, led by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mayor Edward J. Kelly, United States Coordinator of Civilian Defense in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, will make a dramatic report of civilian defense achievements since Pearl Harbor.

Many organizations with regular meetings on Mondays have suspended them to take part in this total mobilization of Chicago's population.

## Union Heads Tell How Bad Planning Hurts War

(By Associated Press)

While the AFL, the CIO and the railroad brotherhoods pound away for total war mobilization through centralized planning and control, there are some indications that they are being heard in Washington. Briefly, here's some of what labor has to say:

"The UAW and Ford Motors worked out a program to standardize motors of M-4 tanks. For today, with four separate types and kinds of motors in the tanks these aren't enough parts on any battlefield to repair those put out of service. After being stalled off for some time, the UAW finally got to the army's civilian expert in charge of tank engines. He rejected the plan because, as he said, he was a vice president of General Motors—maker of one of the tank engines."

"A GM plant in Pontiac, making big gun carriages and other mechanisms for the carriages, closed down tight. The UAW wanted to know why. The reason: The carriages were piling up, but the army hadn't even yet awarded the contracts for the guns themselves."

RESULTS OF BAD PLANNING

Pres. A. F. Whitney of the B. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated): "It takes 11 to 13 days to move a single freight car only 500 miles, while only two days are actually required for the transportation. Overlapping of lines, of facilities, keeping freight cars idle on sidings for so-called special privileged customers, doing away with safety regulations instead of speeding transportation will, perhaps, 'bring a total breakdown of transportation early in 1943.'"

Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Intl. Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers (AFL): "A million building trades workers will be unemployed within six months because of lack of planning. At the same time, war workers will continue to live in trailer camps, in makeshift houses and wartime Hoovervilles."

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Intl. Maritime Union (CIO): "Eight ships left an east coast port. Out in the Atlantic they had to turn back because of improper loading. Four of them foundered, one broke in half, one turned over and one was torpedoed on the way back. All because there are 20 government agencies running all over each other in the shipping industry."

"There were 105 fires in six months aboard ships in eastern ports—including the Normandie. Seamen are drafted while the government itself puts on radio programs, advertises in newspapers and uses movies in appeals for more seamen."

Pres. Harvey Brown of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL): "Because there was no coordination, no planning—and thus no finished planes—Consolidated Aircraft Corp. of Texas attempted to fool Pres. Roosevelt on his recent cross-country tour of war plants by importing bombers and exhibiting them as finished products of Consolidated."

claiming new women employees were being hired at 97 cents an hour while old employees were receiving only 88 cents an hour. The remaining workers struck in sympathy.

The National Labor Relations Board yesterday set Dec. 22 as the date for a collective bargaining election for workers of the powerful Sperry Gyroscope Co., which was requested by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO.

The company is one of the largest in the east, with 15,000 employees engaged in war work. The management has long anti-labor history, having fought to the highest courts of the land before it consented to disestablish its company union.

Other contributions to the bazaar include a \$25.00 advertisement for the bazaar journal from the Metropolitan Delicatessen Merchants Association, 250 pair of shoes from Aaronson & Company and over \$100 worth of goods from drug wholesalers.

An elaborate program of entertainment has been prepared including Earl Robinson.

The bazaar, held for the benefit of Russian War Relief will open December 10 at 128 Watkins Ave., Brooklyn and will continue through Dec. 13.

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# NEW YORK C.I.O., 500,000 STRONG, URGES BIG LEAGUES END JIM CROW IN BASEBALL

By Bill Mardo

Jim Crow in Baseball yesterday received another powerful blow, when one of the country's largest trade union bodies, the Greater New York CIO, representing 500,000 organized workers, wired Judge Kenesaw M. Landis and the three New York club owners, demanding an end to the un-American policy of discrimination against the many Negro ball players of big-league caliber.

The wire to Commissioner Landis reads: Urge in name of 500,000 New York CIO members that you utilize your great prestige and leadership to end existing discrimination against qualified Negro players in Big Leagues. Such action would enhance appeal of our great national sport in New York, increase gate receipts, and contribute mightily to the unity and morale so essential at this crucial time.

(Signed)

SAUL MILLS,  
Secretary, Greater N. Y.  
CIO Council.

The other telegram sent to Horace Stoneham of the New York Giants; Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Ed Barrow, representing the New York Yankees, stated:

Urge in name of 500,000 New York CIO members that you sign up qualified Negro players for your teams.

Large section of New York fans are members of organized labor who consider discrimination against Negro ball-players a detriment to the game and an unpatriotic practice harmful to nation's morale.

Signed,

SAUL MILLS,  
Secretary, Greater N. Y.  
CIO Council.

The above wires added impetus to the deluge of demands that are now swamping the magnates of big-league baseball now meeting in Chicago. Yesterday the voices of the men who "Keep 'em sailing," the National Maritime Union, speaking for 60,000 seamen, and the 20,000 workers of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, were raised loud and strong in protest of the ban against Negro ball-players which is so harmful to the nation's need for national unity.

Additional telegrams were sent to Chicago by the New York State Young Communist League, the Fur Floor Boys Union, and Local 65.

The Citizens' Committee for the Integration of Negroes Into Organized Baseball wired Judge Landis on Dec. 2, asking that the question of hiring Negro diamond stars be included on the agenda. Bishop Shell, director of the Catholic Youth Organization, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Benjamin Grant and Judge Patrick

Prescott make up part of the Citizens' Committee.

And so, from every part of America, the cry has been raised: SIGN UP NEGRO STARS NOW!

The campaign is gaining momentum. It will get stronger still if all those organizations who have not done so, immediately apply pressure to the club magnates of their city.

## Phil Wrigley of Cubs Asks CIO Committee to See Him Next Week on Jim Crow

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—The big league baseball moguls adjourned today without having discussed the problems of admitting Negroes into organized baseball.

They told a CIO committee of nine, Negro and white, that it was impossible to discuss the question with them on such short notice.

While the CIO group, headed by Terry Kandal, president of the United Auto Workers Local 719, was still near the meeting room, it was approached by Phil Wrigley, owner of the Cubs. Wrigley told the unionists he would like to see them sometime next week.

## How the Hoop Teams Shape Up!

# LIU Has Lost Entire Team to Army, but...

By Bill Mardo

(This is the second in a series of articles analyzing the city's basketball teams... Tomorrow, St. Johns... Ed. note.)

Coach Clair Bee has always turned out winning basketball teams at LIU, but this year bids fair to be the most severe test for the canny Clair's genius for molding strong fives. Bee's troubles began when he lost the Rader twins, Len and Howie; Stan Waxman, Dick Holub and Irb Rothenberg to the armed forces, and before the season ends it is quite possible that several other L. I. U. hoopers who are on the Army Reserve list, will be in the service.

Don Kotter, six-foot seven-inch freshman from Camden High School, paced the Blackbirds in their 72-38 rout over Newark University by scoring 15 points. Bee has always favored large men on his squad. Originally, Kotter was slated for a center post, but has since been switched to a forward position. Another tall fellow on the team is six-foot four inches Lewis

Sapan. Lacking the necessary experience, Sapan has not as yet qualified for the varsity.

Fine set shot artists have always been a feature of the Bee teams, and this year's Blackbirds will be no exception to the rule. Saul Cohen, a senior and the smallest man on the outfit, finally got rid of the ego which caused him to occupy the bench, rather frequently last year, and is now showing the type of play which he is capable of. Cohen is an excellent shotmaker and handles

the ball well. Bee called Cohen "potentially a great player." Fred Lewis occupies a place of high importance on the L. I. U. five. A junior, Freddy used to play at James Madison High School alongside of the Rader twins. A talented athlete, Lewis won three letters at Madison for baseball, football and basketball.

Frank Fuciarino and Stan Fronczak played for the Blackbirds in the National Invitation Tourney at the Garden last year, and will see plenty of action with this season's squad.

A fine prospect is Eddie Kassler, who occasionally works out in Gurfelt's place. Eddie has all the necessary prerequisites for a corkscrew hooper but the needed aggressiveness. He moves smoothly and possesses what Bee considers "the best pair of hands I've ever seen on a basketball player." If Kassler can overcome his timidity, he will be heard from.

Another youngster slated for court duty is 5 feet 2 inch Eddie Younger, the 120-pound Negro floorman who led the fine Benjamin Franklin High School teams of 1939-41. Only his small size hinders Younger from climbing the heights to stardom. Additional newcomers who will probably be used during the 21-game schedule of the Blackbirds are Chilly Edelstein who switched his affections from City College to LIU and Kelly Brofman, a product of Jefferson High School. L.I.U. makes its Garden inaugural against Brigham Young, Dec. 12, in one-half of the double-header which opens the big arena to the nation's hoopers.

How good, or bad, the 1942 edition of the Blackbirds are will be discovered then... But meanwhile, don't sell Mr. Clair Bee short.

## Demand More Production Of California Timber

PORTOLA, Calif. (FP).—A demand that lumber operators place production on a 48-hour weekly basis has been made to the War Manpower Commission by Business Agent F. E. Mankin of the Int'l Woodworkers (CIO).

Mankin said that unless their hands were forced by the U. S. government, the lumber companies would continue to refuse to cooperate with the union or comply with the President's executive order to produce more logs.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—5 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

## Tonight

### Manhattan

GENIUS, INC., presents "Conrad You Darned," a musical satire, cabaret style. 9 P.M. tonight, 111 W. 48th St., CH. 4-9575. Seats 35c. Joseph Schildkraut says: "I have seen this show three times and I'm seeing it a fourth. It's charming and delightful. It must be seen by everyone."

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK: Review of the news by Morris U. Schappes. 8:40. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place. Admission 35c.

FRIDAY NIGHT FROLIC—Dance to the music of your favorite orchestra, meet the most congenial gang this side of town. Relax those inhibitions, let yourself go—swingtime, waltztime, rumba, conga or just plain in the groove—and it's all for 35c at the Forum Club, 53 E. 13th St. 8 P.M. sharp, Dec. 4.

Coming

PEARL HARBOR ANNIVERSARY Forum: "Victory—and After" by Earl Browder. Speakers—Gil Green, Ben Davis, J. The Tribune, 135 W. 50th St. Sunday, Dec. 6. Audiences: Workers Educational Center.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"KEEPING 'EM SAILING"—A vivid account of the heroic work of NMU by Ferdinand Smith, NMU National Secretary, at Tom Paine Forum, 810 Locust St., Sunday, Dec. 6, 8:15 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

V. J. JEROME SPEAKS on the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in the third of a series of four lectures on "Victory and After." Saturday, Dec. 5, 2:30 P.M., at Irving Plaza, 13th St. and Irving Place. Lecture 35c. Audiences: Workers School.

## The Fight That Wasn't to Be Ray Robinson Matched With Henry Armstrong for 'Title'

By Nat Low

The fight that was never to come off is on... That's the way it always is in the fight racket, and that's the way it was yesterday when the wires ticked the story of the signing of Henry Armstrong with Ray Robinson for a welter-weight "duration" championship battle between these two great Negro fighters.

There is no doubt that this fight will be a great drawing card for the Garden where the battle will be staged, but most fans will look upon it with mixed emotions.

The memory of the gallant Armstrong's last two fights with Fritz Zivic is still too freshly imprinted upon the minds of most fight fans, and the prospect of the once great champ who held three titles at the same time facing the thunderbolt blows of Robinson, unbeaten in 135 fights as an amateur and professional is not a tasty one.

Of course, we cannot tell yet how far the great Armstrong has slipped—he has looked quite good against many fine fighters since hitting the comeback trail, but still not many fans will like to see the veteran make his New York debut against such a foe as Robinson, who has been called one of the most magnificent little fighters ever to pull on a glove...

January 29, when the fight will be held, will be Armstrong's first appearance in New York since the night in January, 1941, when the wonderful little battler climbed through the ropes to do battle with tough, ringwise Fritz Zivic before 23,000 fans, the largest crowd in the history of Madison Square Garden. Before this record crowd, Henry tried to win back his welter-weight title from the Pittsburgh scrapper, who had beaten him four months before to take the title.

But Henry wasn't up to the task that night, and one of the greatest streaks in boxing history came to a bloody, battered end as Zivic handed Armstrong a merciless beating for 12 rounds before Referee Arthur Donovan stepped in and called the fight off. Zivic winning by a technical knockout.

After that Armstrong called it quits, vowing never to fight again. But the same old story of lack of money made him change his mind and risk serious injury by returning to the ring. His comeback has been pretty successful but he still is in danger of reviving that old eye injury.

But money is money, and Henry needs it, so despite the fact that he said he would never fight Robinson, the bout has been arranged. ... That's the way the fight racket is...

## Free Tickets For Servicemen

The New York City Defense Recreation Committee, 99 Park Ave. (at 60th St.), through the generosity of the entertainment world offers a partial list of free amusement and recreational activities available today. Afternoon tickets from 11 A.M. evening tickets from 4 P.M. Apply 99 Park Ave. for tickets.

STAGE PLAYS

Tickets available for matinee and evening performances of many legitimate Broadway plays through the courtesy of the League of New York Theatres.

MOTION PICTURES

One of Our Aircraft is Missing—Globe Casablanca—Hollywood You Were Never Lovelier—Music Hall Eternally Yours—Pix Springtime in the Rockies—Roxey

MUSIC

Macbeth—New Opera Co. Broadway Theatricals—Broadway Theatre Philharmonic Symphony Concert—Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P.M.

2nd Street—Plant—Town Hall 2300 Franciscan—Violinist—Carnegie Hall Carnival of Russian Music—Music School Settlement



HENRY ARMSTRONG

## The Baseball Roundup:

# Dodgers Angling for Lou Novikoff; Yanks Still Seeking First Sacker

By Ted Buckley

Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yankees, is frantically trying to land a first baseman for his club. Joe has evidently given up on Gerald Pridy, who was at the first sack in the final two games of the World Series. The Yankee skipper has been fishing for Dick Siebert of the A's or Hal Trosky, the Cleveland Indian's first baseman who would fit in nicely with the Bronx Bombers.

There will be less long-distance clouds during the 1943 baseball season, as all indications point to the belief that there will be a return to the dead ball.

Branch Rickey has thus far been unable to unload Joe Medwick from his roster despite the fact that "Muscles" is 3A in the draft, is married and has children. Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs is reported to be interested, but not to the extent where he would have to part with three

other players—the price Rickey is asking for his outfielder.

The financial plight of the Phils is receiving a lot of attention in Chicago from the National League officials. Gerald Nugent is holding out for \$400,000, which will bring the purchaser 52 shares of the club's stock. Ford Frick is opposed to a big money transaction. The Giants would like to give Nugent a wad of cash plus a player in exchange for Tom Hughes, the Phils' right-handed pitcher. ... However, with Frick's attitude what it is, the deal doesn't look too promising.

Bill Dickey, great back-stop for the Yankees for the past decade, may be through with baseball. Bill purchased a plane recently ... and where's the connection?

Mel Ott wasn't interested when the Phils offered to trade their third baseman Merrill May, to the Giants.

Mickey Cochrane, whose baseball career ended when he nar-

## Wounded in Action at Guadalcanal

# Corp. Barney Ross, Cited, Says, Give It to the Boys, This Is No One Man War

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON GUADALCANAL, Nov. 22 (Delayed) (UP).—They bounced 30 bullets off his tin hat and kept him ducking lead punches all night in a shell-hole, but the fighting heart that never quit in the ring stood up to the Japanese on Guadalcanal and Marine Pvt. Barney Ross emerged winner and still champion.

And it was not all a defensive fight because the mighty little battler fired over 300 rifle shots and hurled a couple of bucketfuls of grenades at the Japanese, killing an estimated 10 of them, as he stood guard over three wounded comrades during some of the fiercest fighting this embattled island has seen.

For his grandest of more than 400 fights, Ross got no acclaim from the "house," no fat purse and no gaudy title. He received instead a combination of malaria and shell-shock, and minor shrapnel wounds on his hands and arms.

Private Ross did win immediate promotion to corporal and a recommendation for distinguished service honors but he belittled even these awards because, as he told me today, "the ring is kid's play compared to the battle out here—this is a finish fight with no holds barred and no referee to break up the clinches."

Ross, who has held both the world welterweight and lightweight crowns and relinquished the latter undefeated, told me the story of his toughest fight from a hospital cot where he is recuperating from his illness and wounds. The fighter is now 33 and greying at the temples.

"My company of marines was spearheading the attack for a big army push above the Matanikao River (five miles northwest of Henderson field)," he said. "We had pushed back the Japanese and were lying low, waiting for the army to take over."

"One of my buddies motioned to me and I looked up and saw the advance guard of a large Jap contingent moving slowly toward us through the jungle. They got no more than 10 yards away and everybody started firing and scattering. The army didn't have time to move up and dig in before the Japanese set up machine guns."

"I couldn't leave," Ross said. "My best pal had been hit in the leg; another of our fellows had been hit in the stomach. Ross dove into a large mortar crater about six feet across and protected by a heavy log. Another marine, who had been wounded in the knee, jumped in with him and soon they were joined by two slightly wounded soldiers."

"It was getting darker and darker and the machine-gun fire was getting heavier by the minute," Ross said. "I told the soldiers to dig a place for the wounded marine while I kept watch."

"Every time I poked my head up, machine-gun bullets would ricochet off the log and bounce on my helmet. I was told later there were at least 30 furrows in my tin hat."

Ross said he crept behind the log and hurled all the grenades he could find in the direction of the machine guns while he was practically lying on his back.

"The mortars started firing as soon as it was dark and we were afraid they were going to attack. I emptied 80 rounds of ammunition with my rifle, then took the guns from the soldiers and emptied them. I fired while the soldiers reloaded. We must have poured 300 rounds at those machine-guns."

After the four spent several hours in the mortar-hole, it began raining and they were soon soaked to the skin.

"We were out of ammunition but the soldiers and I had bayonets ready in case the Japanese attacked," Ross said. "We figured there was no chance of getting out. We were all scared to death."

Ross said the Japanese never stopped firing all night.

"At the first crack of dawn, our army opened up with machine-guns. As soon as it was light I jumped out of my hole behind a cloud of smoke from an exploding mortar shell and dashed for my pal who had been hit in the leg. The two soldiers were okay so I left them to look after the other marine."

Although Ross's friend weighed 215 pounds and he only 140, the champ was about to pick him up and carry him to the rear when a stretcher bearer came running by and he halted him.

Ross' commanding officer, Capt. O. K. Leblanc, Abbeville, La., also happened by and together they made a stretcher and got his friend and the other marine from the shell-hole.

"Then, by half-crawling and half-walking we reached the main lines," Ross said. "Bullets were still coming a mile a minute. Every seven or eight yards we fell flat on our faces."

"Army guys meanwhile managed to get the other wounded marine to safety."

Barney said that when he reached the rear Leblanc told him he was a corporal "as of now."

"I was too sick to know just what he told me," Barney said. "I had the shakes and chills. I've never felt worse."

Regarding the distinguished service honors Barney had only this to say:

"Tell 'em to give it to my company. This is no one-man show."

## Notables to Lead Defense Parade

Many government officials, including Congressman Emanuel Celler, Councilman Louis F. Goldberg, Anthony Di Giovanni and Peter V. Cacchione will act as Grand Marshals in the "Avenue Pearl Harbor" Parade on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, sponsored by the 90th and 92nd Precincts of the C. D. V. O. of Brooklyn.

The community of Williamsburg is promised a history making demonstration of the determined will of a people to smash the

## WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday  
1 time ..... .57 .58  
2 times ..... .85 .86  
3 times ..... 1.12 .11  
4 times ..... 1.40 .14  
5 times ..... 1.67 .17  
6 times ..... 1.94 .19  
7 times ..... 2.21 .22  
8 times ..... 2.48 .24  
9 times ..... 2.75 .27  
10 times ..... 3.02 .30  
Phone ALgonquin 4-7944 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.  
LEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 4 P.M.; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

## UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

17TH, 423 E. 116, kitchenette, dinette, incinerator, telephone, POST SEASON RENTALS. Supt.

## FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214 (94th) (2E). Large room, kitchen privileges, \$3.50 each.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 566 (42) cor. 127th, beautiful, sunny, privileges, reasonable. AT. 3-3582.

7TH, 150 E. (7). Sunny, Homelike, reasonable, kitchen privileges, steam.

14TH, 141 E. Cor. single, private, reasonable. Ring middle bell.

96th, 6 W. (4th fl.). Attractive room, female, reasonable nr. 8th Ave. subway.

VILLAGE, near subway, sunny, conv. privacy. Male preferred, reasonable. Call GRamsey 5-5351 after 7 P. M.

## FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

(Brooklyn)

Man wishes modern room with progressive family. Write Box 256 c-o Daily Worker.

## HATS FOR SALE

SALE ON LADIES HATS. Smart, snappy winter hat at 77 E. 10th St. (2nd floor). You will get real bargains. Proceeds Daily Worker. Sale is on Friday, Dec. 4, 6 P. M.

## HELP WANTED

FANCY STITCHERS for factory 200 miles from New York. Excellent pay. Box 397, care of Daily Worker.

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Save Yourself the Trouble of Looking. Take Her With You

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## CHANGE THE WORLD

Councilman Pete's Public  
Speaking Wisdom Is Self-  
Taught and Self-Proved

By MIKE GOLD

BECAUSE it is a pleasure, I cannot refrain from quoting further from the pamphlet on public speaking recently presented to a speech-ridden world by our own Communist Councilman, Peter Cacchione.

"Lincoln, in his great Gettysburg Address, which has gone down to history as one of the finest orations of all time, used 194 one-syllable words, 53 two-syllable words, 13 three-syllable words and seven four-syllable words. Of the four-syllable words the word 'dedicated' was used several times.

"If we read Patrick Henry's famous address, 'Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death,' we find that the proportion of one, two and three-syllable words is about the same as those used by Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address.

"This principle of using simple language also holds for those who write in publications for the working class."

Very simply has Councilman Pete stated the fundamental idea that theories are of little reality unless they penetrate the masses, and that to penetrate the masses the ideas must be stated in the common speech or go unheard and misunderstood.

It looks so simple to be simple. But after you have read a library of polysyllabic books it is difficult to retain the common touch.

The books thicken one's speech and dull all spontaneity out of the eye. One must fight to remain fresh and innocent as a truck-driver or able-bodied seaman. But it can be done—without loss of dignity, or cheapening of thought.

Lincoln did it. So did Lenin. So do Roosevelt, Stalin and scores of other great leaders one might name in the world today.

How can it be done? By taking as much care and thought as in firing a long-range gun or baking a cherry pie.

As usual, Pete adds a profound philosophic gem to his technical advice on the art of being simple:

"Do not try to impress the audience with your education."

Walt Whitman once uttered a profundity that went something like this: "There is nothing so humble but it can serve as a hub for the universe." In other words, any subject that is studied sincerely and completely, eventually leads one into all the arts and sciences, and becomes a sufficient discipline for all of one's living.

Pete approaches the art of public speech in this rounded manner: "Always stand erect on both feet," he advises. "Never slouch. Never fumble with a pencil or a watch on the table. Do not place your hands in your pockets. Always look at your audience—never over their heads."

Does this not suggest the proper life-stance for any revolutionary realist who wants to move the masses faster and higher along the path of social perfection and equity?

"Be sure to stick to your subject. A speech is made up of several parts. Begin by establishing sympathetic contact with your audience. Speak on those things which you and they have in common. Then go into the main body of your speech and present your facts, or arguments, or illustrations to emphasize your facts."

"In concluding, state what must be done, and then end your speech. Above all, learn when to stop. Many a good speech has been spoiled because a speaker did not know when to stop."

Councilman Pete has learned in a rough school. He worked at a dozen tough trades, he was a fighting private in the last war, he went through the terrible unemployment struggles, where it took as much guts and brains as does Guadalcanal to lead the victims of depression.

Pete's wisdom is self-taught and self-proved. It is not only effective, but graceful. Pete knows when to talk, when to stop and even when to be silent.

"Never try to give a political speech at an affair held in a home or at a social gathering, especially when the affair is one of gaiety. Simply greet people who come and hope they will have a good time."

Philadelphia Orchestra  
With Ormandy, WOR, 2:30

Charter of Freedom, WNYC, 2:30 P.M. . . . Philadelphia Orchestra, WOR, 2:30 P.M. . . . Kate Smith Hour, WABC, 8 P.M. . . . Men, Machines and Factory, WJZ, 10:45 P.M.

MORNING

11:15-WABC-Vic and Sade

11:30-WABC-Beatlemania Talks for Women

11:45-WABC-Musical Comedy Memories

12:00-WABC-U. S. Marine Program

12:15-WABC-Against the Storm

12:30-WABC-The Concert Stage

12:45-WABC-You and Your Health

AFTERNOON

1:00-WABC-News at Noon

1:15-WABC-Music at Work

1:30-WABC-Kate Smith Speaks

1:45-WABC-Midday Music

2:00-WABC-News

2:15-WABC-WJZ-Nat'l Farm and Home Hour

2:30-WABC-Mary Margaret McBride

2:45-WABC-Talks for Women

3:00-WABC-WJZ-Dick Gilbert Recorded

3:15-WABC-Lunchtime Symphony

3:30-WABC-Your City's Defense

3:45-WABC-United Parents-Teachers Association Program

4:00-WABC-Metropolitan Review

4:15-WABC-Martin Duggan Talks for Women

4:30-WABC-Afternoon Concert

4:45-WABC-Chamber Music

5:00-WABC-Gilbert and Sullivan

5:15-WABC-Charter of Freedom

5:30-WABC-Philadelphia Orchestra

5:45-WABC-Intercollegiate Debate

6:00-WABC-Your Request Program

6:15-WABC-The Three R's

6:30-WABC-Children's Music

6:45-WABC-Eastman School Concert

7:00-WABC-Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air

7:15-WABC-Brooklyn Botanical Gardens

7:30-WABC-News

7:45-WABC-Fingers of Genius

8:00-WABC-Four Strings at 4

8:15-WABC-Mid-afternoon Concert

8:30-WABC-Talk

8:45-WABC-Club Matinee

9:00-WABC-Treasury Star Parade

9:15-WABC-Peru

9:30-WABC-Voice of Young Democracy

9:45-WABC-Exploring Space

10:00-WABC-This Is Tomorrow

10:15-WABC-Are You a Genius?

10:30-WABC-Music for Young People

10:45-WABC-You Can't Do Business with Hitler

11:00-WABC-Battle Sternberger

11:15-WABC-The Pulse City, College

11:30-WABC-Great Masters

11:45-WABC-Front-page Farrell

12:00-WABC-Secret City

12:15-WABC-Ben Hur and All the Lads

12:30-WABC-News

12:45-WABC-Penny Money Man

1:00-WABC-Uncle Don WJZ-News

1:15-WABC-Sports for New Yorkers

1:30-WABC-News Analysis

1:45-WABC-Stamp Club

2:00-WABC-News from the Armed Forces

2:15-WABC-Music to Remember

2:30-WABC-Sports News, Joe Namath

2:45-WABC-News

3:00-WABC-Spotlight on Sport, Bill Stern

3:15-WABC-News

3:30-WABC-WJZ-Double Music

3:45-WABC-Selective Service News

4:00-WABC-Keep Working, Keep Singing, Frank Parker

4:15-WABC-News

4:30-WABC-Dinner Concert

4:45-WABC-Instructions to Air Raid Wardens

5:00-WABC-Organ Recital

5:15-WABC-Let's Fight

5:30-WABC-Here's Morgan

5:45-WABC-Lorelei Thomas

6:00-WABC-The World Today

6:15-WABC-Sports Final

6:30-WABC-Ted Waring's Victory Time

6:45-WABC-Sports News, Stan Lomax

7:00-WABC-The Lions Roar

7:15-WABC-George Hamilton Combs

7:30-WABC-Lisa Sergio

7:45-WABC-Scramble, Salute to Airmen

## Radio for Victory:

## 'Cromer Is a Town on the East Coast Of England' . . . Corwin's New Series

(Norman Corwin's broadcasts of "An American in England" were resumed Tuesday night with a radio play called "Cromer." For its quiet, sincere, yet highly dramatic picture of an English seaside town at war, the play is well worth printing in its entirety. But space limitations being what they are, here is just a taste. You can hear a complete Corwin play by tuning in on CBS next Tuesday at 10 P. M. for the second in the new "American in England" series.)

Narrator: A town is like a person: it has a character, a complexion and a name. It has a set of habits. It's hard-working or lazy, rich or poor, handsome or ugly. Some towns never amount to much; some get sick and die; some grow big and powerful and lead their race.

But all towns, be they so great they call themselves metropolis, or so small you'd miss them if you winked while driving through—all towns have this in common; they are mortal. They know seasons and they are aware of them.

Joe: She thanked her way through a three course meal which left me still hungry (fade dishes) and afterward I went down to the lounge and struck up a conversation with a pleasant white-haired, white-mustached man who turned out to be Chairman of the Urban District Council (a sort of Board of Selectmen). He was H. A. Mitchell, Justice of the Peace.

I asked him how long he had lived in Cromer, and his face wrinkled up in the most ingratiating smile in all England.

Mitchell: Oh, I've been here only 30 years.

Joe: Only?

Mitchell: The old-time councilors look upon me as an immigrant. Now take Mr. Rust here, his family has been in Cromer for centuries. How far back do you Rusts date in Cromer?

Rust: Since seventeen eighty-two.

Joe: I asked Mitchell about the town government, and he told me how it was set up: Elections every three years. Sixteen members on the council, all serving without pay.

Mitchell: Myself, I'm a member of the Labor Party.

Joe: Is this a Labor town?

Mitchell: Oh no. Conservative. In fact, a Tory stronghold.

Joe: Well, how is it you were elected?

Rust: (Good naturedly.) Nobody can figure that out.

Joe: I guess it's only because they like him. No other reason.

Mitchell: Well, they didn't always like me. I remember the time when a Cromer crowd knocked me down and set my hat on fire.

Joe: Why?

Mitchell: They were so bitter about my representing Labor.

Joe: Good heavens.

Mitchell: But I've been elected twice since then, so you could say

we're progressing, couldn't you?

Joe: Sure.

Joe: I asked Mitchell whether the town figured in any special war activity.

Mitchell: Well—I was arst by the United Nations to have a little service on United Nations Day.

Joe: And did you?

Mitchell: Oh yes.

Joe: I could just see the United Nations asking the Chairman of the Council to hold a service. There would be a round-robin letter, signed by the leaders of 30 nations, and in the White House in Washington Steve Early would remind the President:

Early: Frank, don't forget to send a message to H. A. Mitchell about that service in Cromer.

Joe: While in the Kremlin, Joe Stalin would sign a note:

Stalin: Vass Privetstuyem, To-varich Mitchell.

Joe: And Churchill would ask his secretary:

Churchill: Get Mitchell on the phone and tell him there's a pile of petitions from our Allies waiting for him here.

Joe: And why not? Isn't Cromer on the side of the United Nations, belonging to them, its future tied up with theirs, its men fallen for the same good reasons? All honor to Mitchell for saying it the way

he did.

Mitchell: I was arst by the United Nations to have a little service on United Nations Day.

Joe: There was another round, and the gathering broke up, and I went along to bed. (Plane in.) As I undressed I heard a plane coming over, and I remembered that we were 16 1/2 minutes from a Nazi aerodrome and that sometimes the Hun dropped bombs before an alert could be sounded. Having been three months in England, this troubled me the way it must have worried H. A. Mitchell, and I slept like a rock on the Norfolk coast.

Musie: Mighty like a rock. Segue to a glass of orange juice in the morning.

Joe: Cromer was a different place in the morning. It sparkled under a clear blue sky, and there was just a nip of a north wind. I went down to breakfast and ate an omelette of powdered eggs which tasted like powdered eggs, and drank the bitter coffee of the realm. And then I set out to look at Cromer in a decent light.

I talked with a lot of East Anglians that day. Most of the talk was small; none of it important. It was the talk of the little people of a small town in a big war. It was homely; full of such things as the

quiet satisfaction of the salvage worker who helped win a prize.

There was a copy of the Norwich News on the table, with headlines of a raid elsewhere in East Anglia that morning. A man whose name I don't remember came in, looked around, sat down beside me and asked a leading question.

Guy: Well, do you like what you've seen of Cromer?

Joe: Yes, thank you. Very much.

Guy: A good many things have changed here, you know.

Joe: Is that so?

Guy: But the changes are nothing compared to what we'll see when the war's over.

Joe: You think so?

Guy: Got to be changes. We've got to do better about getting along with other people. No reason all kinds of people can't be friends.

Joe: That's right.

Guy: We all of us had a lot of silly ideas before the war, wouldn't you agree? Don't you think there'll be changes? Everywhere? Right here?

Joe: Here in Cromer?

Guy: Sure, why not. What's the matter with Cromer?

Joe: (Hastily.) Nothing—nothing's the matter. I—

Guy: All I can say is that if there aren't changes in Cromer after the war—I mean good things, better things for everybody—then we've just been wasting our time, that's all. If not, I say, Cromer's just wasting its time.

Joe: I drew a bead on the first star of the evening, which had just risen on the horizon, and I wondered, gazing at it, about the biggest salvage contest of all time, and who would win it; I wondered whether, when the world gets quiet moments later, a new brand of reaction might set in and whether anything was being planned ahead to avoid that; I wondered whether, maybe, in some golden day, humanity itself might rate a medal from the greatest of the Kings.

Maid: Sorry, I've got to do the blackout. Excuse me.

Bis: Bustle! The lowering of venetian blinds.

Joe: I don't know what it was that made me ask the maid, but I turned to her in a sort of trance, and said, "You don't think Cromer is wasting its time do you?" And she looked at me, greatly puzzled and moved away saying:

Maid: No, I don't guess it is.

Joe: And I've thought about it since; and the more I think of it, the more I'm sure that Cromer's not wasting its time.

Musie: Conclusion.

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## The Road to Unity



## A New Contribution to the War

THE agreement to set up a CIO-AFL Committee to settle jurisdictional disputes between the two organizations is a very important step towards labor unity. It will serve to stabilize war production, help prevent labor stoppages that might arise from intra-union disputes, and it will promote organic unity.

The success achieved by the CIO-AFL unity negotiators on the first point that came before them, is ample evidence that the conditions for labor unity are far better than they have ever been since the split. The step-by-step cooperation that we have witnessed since Pearl Harbor, has contributed greatly.

The initial success achieved in the unity negotiations is a blow to those who try to utilize difficulties between the two organizations to maintain the split. It also exposes the pessimistic fatalism of others who deny the possibilities of unity. We were and are confident that the labor movement will rise to its responsibility in the present hour.

The set-up agreed upon between the AFL and CIO requires that disputes be handled in direct negotiations, and only upon failure then, will they pass to an arbitrator. In some serious cases an arbitrator's decision may be the solution, but as we know, and as every experienced observer knows, in the last analysis it is the popular vote of the

workers involved that counts. That is the real and democratic way to settle such disputes. It will be the job of the Joint AFL-CIO Committee to see to it that any such adjustments through arbitration or elections do not result in sharpening of differences; that adjustments made maintain the gains of the workers, promote their organization and facilitate labor unity.

The conferences recessed until a later date. When they are resumed it is to be hoped that with the step forward already taken, the conferees will give serious attention to the proposal of the CIO convention that full unity need not await the final settlement of all jurisdictional differences between the CIO and the AFL. The AFL and CIO local organizations and national unions by joint agreements in various fields could in the meantime clear the way for mutual agreements in organizing the unorganized in industries where efforts, until now, were deadlocked because of division. They could further bring labor's united strength in support of the war effort and for protection of living standards as well as against the growing threat of the reactionaries and defeatists.

The agreement on jurisdictional disputes, coming on the threshold of our second year at war, augurs a period of the maximum effort to speed war production and to forge greater unity of labor for victory.

## Win the War First

WINDING up the debate in the House of Commons on post-war programs, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden correctly emphasized that such questions can be solved only by mutual support among the United Nations. He set forth the general principle that full collaboration from the start in establishing the peace between the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China will make it possible for the United Nations to arrive at decisions together on the many complex post-war problems. He ridiculed the assertion that Communism in Russia will make full post-war collaboration impossible and declared that the maintenance of the present cooperation in winning the war will make possible the creation of a better world after the war.

This is a fitting reply to those circles who

are interested in now predetermining the shape of the victory and of the peace to follow in accordance with their own reactionary and anti-Soviet prejudices. Any attempt to prearrange the solution of post-war problems along these lines with respect to specific countries or areas—such as France, Italy or Central Europe—can have the effect only of delaying and hampering the further development of the offensive stage of the war.

The main task that still faces us is to win the war by the complete destruction of the Nazi tyranny and all its works. This is well stressed by Premier Sikorski of Poland, who is now on an official mission to this country on the invitation of President Roosevelt. He notes that now the initiative is in the hands of the United Nations, but warns firmly against assuming that the war is already won.

The Polish leader realistically warns that Hitler is prepared to fight on from within the "fortress of Europe," that he will even make further aggressive moves such as penetrating into Spain, and that his main objective is to obtain a "negotiated peace." What is necessary, says General Sikorski, is to make the war more active and to speed the war efforts of the United Nations. The same point was stressed by Vladimir Horban, Czechoslovak minister, when he said, after a conference with Under-Secretary Sumner Welles, that his countrymen would not be satisfied until the victorious United Nations troops march into Berlin.

The main thing now is to crush Hitlerism and make a thorough job of it. And the only way that can be done is by speeding up our military action through opening the second front in Europe.

## The POLITICAL SCENE

## The \$25,000 Scandal

By Milton Howard

ONE would imagine that in a nation fighting for its life, the freezing of salaries at \$25,000 a year (\$25,000 for net personal spending after allowance for taxes) would be considered a very mild measure.

Yet President Roosevelt's order stabilizing salaries at not higher than \$25,000 net has aroused a furor of pain, anger and indignation.

Hearst howled, as was to be expected, "Communism." The Wall Street Journal solemnly warned that it would create a class of "new poor" in the ranks of the wealthy. Mr. George Sokolsky, always faithful to his duties as intellectual butler to the rich, proved that it would rob his employers of their incentive to help the war, thus nearly establishing the current market quotations on treason. Mr. Witherow, president of the National Manufacturers Association, was unwilling to speak quite so frankly and argued that while the industrialists were willing to work their fingers to the bone at the usual rates of profit, they feared that the war-time economy might rob them of their right to gouge the nation in the post-war era.

Hitler's march on Europe did not occasion as much excitement in these circles as the plan to limit their salaries to \$500 a week net.

Hence, the breast-thumping by Senators Vandenberg, Nye on the Republican side, and Senator Walter George (poll taxer) of Georgia. Hence the trundling out of bought-and-paid-for savants who prove that all science, hospital work and research will collapse if the rich cannot "afford to contribute." Hence the clumsy and deceitful warning to the people that unless the rich cannot receive \$500 a week, there will be no money left to expand industry after the war, and thus bring vast unemployment.

The plea that the rich shall be allowed to finance science and medicine is not only a fraud in fact (they use these contributions to reduce their income taxes) but also

proves that it is time that science and medicine were liberated from the mortgages which a few individuals hold over them. Science and medicine are too vital to the nation as a whole to be dependent on the whimsical handouts of a few.

The argument that the limiting of salaries (and even of income from investments) to \$25,000 a year will cripple capital accumulation and impair post-war reconstruction is absurd. For the capital accumulation on which industrial expansion depends rests not on the savings or investments of individuals, but on the capital accumulations of corporations and banks which have gigantic, unused reserves even now. The ability of labor to increase output through improved organization of work has permitted an increase in industrial capacity without a corresponding increase in capital investment.

That is, there is no fear of any "shortage" of capital reserves for the post-war; the real problem will be to get these reserves into productive investment on terms consistent with democratic progress (remember the sit-down strike of Big Capital during the New Deal days).

THE PRESIDENT'S "ceiling" of \$25,000 is therefore a tiny, gentle, pinprick at the incomes of the rich, and leaves untouched the vast capital accumulations in the hands of finance and industrial capital. Certainly, if the national peril made it necessary, tapping these capital accumulations would be considered a national necessity.

The propaganda that the President copied the \$25,000 idea from the Communist Party platform of 1928 is false, since it was the Auto Workers Union which first launched the idea at its special conference last year. But it is false in that the Communist proposal made at that particular time, and not offered now, was much stronger, calling for a capital levy which would reduce all capital income and personal wealth by government appropriation.

IS IT the \$25,000 a year which really arouses all this anguish and bitter attack?

This issue is only the excuse for still another political program against the anti-Hitler war.

The roll call of the opposition includes every notorious appeaser and American First in Congress.

The President's mild measure is only the excuse for the carrying out of a violent attack upon the war leadership of the nation. The cry of "communism" raised by Hearst is intended to leave the impression that it is the war against Nazi Germany which is leading to "communism," and that therefore this war to crush Hitler is a mistake.

The outcry by Lindbergh's follower, Senator Nye, that "this looks like a program of full regimentation that will make the government the dictator and the banker of every part of our domestic economy" is only this disruptor's technique for curbing the output of munitions for our armed forces.

Mr. Witherow's argument that government stabilization of income (so ardently desired by him for the \$10-\$30 a week incomes) will deprive his fellow-industrialists of "free enterprise" only proves that he did not mean to carry out his earlier pledge to subordinate all considerations to the country's victory.

It is a choice between Mr. Witherow's "free enterprise" (which is not free to the people nor allows freedom to the non-monopoly businessmen), and a free United States.

In Congress, the Republican Party appeasers and pro-Hitlerites, aided by their Bourbon Democrat helpers, are sharpening their swords for the throat of the war economy. They wave banners on which is written "We will not fight for an America which cuts us down to \$25,000 a year."

Will they serve Berlin at slightly higher rates?

## The N. Y. State AFL and Political Action

By Rose Wortis

The Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, performed an important service to the labor movement and the people of the whole State when it recently posed sharply the question of labor's future political tactics.

Discussing the recent elections in which major candidates endorsed by the State Federation of Labor went down to defeat, the Hotel local's newspaper asked editorially on Nov. 14:

"Is this method (non-partisan endorsement of candidates) the only way for the State Federation of Labor to express itself politically to protect the gains already made by labor in the field of labor legislation?"

This and other related questions, the editorial went on, "deserve the serious consideration of the membership and particularly the leadership" of the AFL.

## WORTH PONDERING

Yes, indeed, these are questions worth pondering over, since they involve the well-being not only of the hundreds of thousands of AFL members and their families but the entire labor and progressive movement of our state and nation.

The organized labor movement in New York numbers about a million and a half. With their families it represents a voting strength of 4,000,000. The labor movement has close ties and great influence amongst other sections of progressives and pro-labor forces in the state.

Under such circumstances one should expect labor to have a real voice in the affairs of the state and city government, not only indirectly through its support of other government forces but through its own spokesmen coming from the ranks of labor having responsibility to the 4,000,000 constituents who elected them.

In many states where the strength and influence of the organized labor movement can in no way compare to that of New York, labor's voice is heard directly in the councils of government, whereas in our state, some politicians act as though labor, especially the AFL is in their vest pocket.

What explains the deplorable situation which in the last election led to ignominious defeat and threatens the gains achieved through years of struggle not only for the members of the AFL but the CIO as well?

## KEY REASONS

They can be summarized as follows:

1. Failure on the part of the AFL to recognize the power of its organized strength.
2. The old outworn "non-partisan" policy which makes labor a tail to other parties.
3. Division in the ranks of labor.

In criticizing and rejecting this

so-called non-partisan policy, there is no intent on my part to reject the policy of collaboration between labor and other forces, supporting candidates of other parties, a policy which is particularly applicable to the present political situation when political parties are in a state of flux, when party labels are losing their meaning, when both Hoover and Wendell Willkie are presumably spokesmen for the Republican Party, when President Roosevelt and Martin Dies both speak as Democrats.

What is wrong with the policies of the State Federation is not collaboration with other groups, but failure to organize its own strength as a basis for collaboration with others on terms of equality. To succeed it must be an independent force that has a voice in determining the program, policies and candidates that are to carry forward the agreed upon program. Such is the policy of Labor's Non-Partisan League in such states where it exists. Such is the policy of the American Labor Party in our state.

## DEWEY—THE RESULT

Such methods of collaboration have nothing in common with the policies of the AFL leaders in the last elections when a clique of Democratic politicians under the leadership of Jim Farley, without consulting labor, and over the expressed opposition not only of the CIO but large sections of the AFL (demonstration for Mead at the State Convention, opposition to Bennett at the Central Trades) forced the nomination of Farley's man Friday, John J. Bennett. This led the Democratic Party to defeat and interrupted a record of many years of progressive government in our state, confronting the labor movement with a Republican State legislature and Governor. (It is to be hoped that with labor and progressive forces on the job even the Republican Administration will not dare to embark on a morale-weakening program of wrecking labor legislation.)

When the ALP was organized in 1936 it appeared for a time that labor had finally come into its own. George Meany, at the time president of the State Federation of Labor, participated in some of the deliberations that led to the formation of the ALP and for a time indicated friendliness towards it. Hopes were high. For a time it looked as though at long last labor had recognized its own power and the most effective way of using that power in the interests of its own members and the millions of New York citizens.

But the jubilation was short-lived. The corrupt politicians and the Joe Ryans and their friends who traffic with Tammany Hall, and use the State Federation to advance their own bargaining power with the Tammany Hall, brought tremendous pressure to bear within the AFL against the ALP. The policies of the Social-Democratic leaders in the ALP against the left-progressive forces,

which led to the ALP internal conflict, were exploited by the AFL politicians to discredit the ALP and advance their so-called non-partisan policies as most "practicable."

## GENERAL AGREEMENT

Despite its failure to go along with the ALP, which would have made the ALP not only a balance-of-power party, but a major party in the state, the State Federation until the last elections, found itself in agreement with the ALP, the CIO and left-progressive unions at least as far as major candidates were concerned. The Democratic Party under the progressive leadership of Gov. Lehman was the force that helped to unify the labor movement, if not through joint at least through parallel actions on the political field.

During the last election when the State Federation leadership publicly attacked the ALP and tacitly gave its support to the Farley machine, the whole bankruptcy of its policy was exposed.

However, the conditions exist for turning this defeat into a victory.

Despite the AFL endorsement of Bennett he was repudiated by the voters, amongst them thousands of AFL workers. The outstanding feature of the election, as the Hotel Journal states correctly, "was the large vote polled by the ALP (which had the support of the city and state CIO) a vote of 410,000 or about 10 per cent of the total vote. This is the first state-wide campaign in which the ALP stood alone with its own gubernatorial candidate against two major parties." True, the ALP is the only party in the state which maintained its voting strength despite the large fall in registration. It is a party that has firmly established itself as a decisive political force in the state, a party that will have to be seriously reckoned with.

## WARNING TO DEWEY

The large vote of the ALP will be a warning to the Dewey administration not to scuttle the legislation won by labor during the past period, especially if the ALP on the basis of its new strength will assume greater responsibility in uniting AFL and CIO as well as the pro-Roosevelt and pro-Willkie forces in the Democratic and Republican Parties, the farming population, update, around a common legislative program based on the needs of the war—a program that will translate into state legislation the progressive policies of the national administration and make them more effective weapons in mobilizing the 14 million New York people for victory.

The recent state AFL legislative conference and the tentative program of the CIO lay the basis for such unity around such issues as rationing, man-power, rent-control, housing, and the fight against discrimination.

Such joint action around immediate issues will help to heal the split and lay the basis for more effective unity for making the ALP

## Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Daily Worker:

The anti-poll tax campaign conducted by the Daily Worker was a signal contribution to the cause of working national unity. The editorial on the Pepper-Geyer bill vote in the Senate was a brilliant call for action. It can be used to stir broader sections of the people against the poll tax.

I believe that the editorial carries an unintentional inference. It says: "The fight has just begun. It will ring out again from the opening days of the next Congress when that body convenes the first week of January." It should be clearly understood that the fight begins now and must gain ever greater momentum before the new Congress opens.

The poll taxers and their Hoover-Republican cronies will not rest on their victory. They will try to consolidate their position before 1943 by having it appear that the cloture vote settled the poll tax question for the duration of the war.

More people, especially trade unionists, were stirred into action against the poll tax than ever before. The momentum gained in that fight must not subside between now and January. It is the patriotic duty of trade union and progressive leaders to stir into action ever greater numbers of people, not letting up until the poll tax blot has been erased.

Much remains to be done before January. Every Senator against cloture should hear from his constituents—and plenty. The absentee Senators should be called on to explain—and their attitude on a future vote.

No time can be lost to convince the country that the poll tax vote presented the Axis with a first rate victory. It must explain how the poll taxers have for years spearheaded the drive not only against the Negro citizen but also against trade union rights, the housewives' budget, the farmers' security; that they have contested every progressive measure for the ill, the aged, the poorly housed and the unemployed.

Because the present House passed the bill gives no guarantee that the next House will. The people must act now to get such guarantee. The progressive forces must get assurances that the Congressman who voted for abolition will do likewise in January. Congressmen recorded against the bill should get a steady stream of mail urging a change of mind; and delegates can help change many a Congressman's mind.

The next Congress must not be permitted to continue its obstruction of national unity and the war effort. An unremitting fight against the poll tax by progressive America and its organizations will go a long way to scotch those legislators whose work gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

MAX FRIMMEL

the true expression of the millions of organized workers and their allies.

## REAL CHALLENGE

To the progressive forces in the AFL the present situation presents a real challenge. They must emerge from their isolation from the mass of the AFL members, place the issues squarely before the membership as well as the leadership, help draw the lessons of the recent defeat and help to develop a broader political perspective for the AFL in our state.

The experience of the past period in connection with the movement for labor unity, international labor unity, the second front, the state convention, show that despite hesitation and mistakes, the struggle in which our nation is engaged at present is advancing the thought and actions even of the more conservative sections of the labor movement. The necessities of the war are helping to break down many old policies and practices. It is teaching everybody to face realities more boldly and with greater foresight.

To advance such possibilities it will be necessary for the ALP leadership itself to correct some of its wrong policies which only narrowed down the movement and alienated important sections of the labor and progressive movement.

The left-progressive forces have proven their loyalty to the ALP (if such proof were needed) and their consistently principled position when, despite their elimination from any voice in the state ALP leadership, they conducted an active energetic campaign for the ALP candidates.

Through the efforts of these forces the City CIO, the State CIO, and all its affiliated unions especially in the city, endorsed and actively campaigned for Dean Alfange, ALP gubernatorial candidate, and helped to pile up his large vote.

If the ALP is to become the real expression of labor and progress its leadership must be representative of these forces, a leadership that will include AFL and CIO, right and left—all those ready to work for its program to win the war and guarantee the peace.

## Worth Repeating

## Fight Way to Peace Table

"The news from Russia is almost unbelievably good," says a New Orleans States editorial of Nov. 26, under the title of "Bear Growls." We quote, in part:

Among the many enigmatic problems of this war, none approaches in the depth of its mystery to practically all observers the staying power of the Soviet Russians. Time and again Hitler has lowered his gun for the mercy shot, or in fact has announced that it had been delivered, and the fighting Russians have broken out anew to add new laurels to Adolf's reputation as a damier.

Their ability to fight on and on in defeat and retreat is an inspiration to the whole democratic world. But that inspiration should be tempered with the realization that we must do likewise. We must fight our way to the defeat of Germany and to a seat at the peace table as senior partners, not junior partners to Russia, and, when we do, much of the present doubt and misgiving probably will disappear.

## Quick, Dr. Henry, the Flit!

From Lieutenant Commander R. C. Pendleton of the Naval Medical Corps comes a report of a new treatment for burns, used successfully on 97 sailors severely burned at Pearl Harbor.

The treatment consists of spraying a wax film with a flit gun on the burned tissue. The wax film is worked off with warm water and changed daily. Pain is eliminated, it is said, because the wax film protects nerve tips from cold and air.

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